

## ARMY



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## DYNAMITE FOR WAR.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives an account of the recent experiments with dynamite shells at Port Lobos. It quotes Gen. Kelton as saying of them:

"The experiments were made under my charge and with the authority of the Chief of Ordnance," said General Kelton. "The piece of ordnance used was a condemned 3-in. rifle gun, made of wrought iron; the gun was a sound one, save that it had become honey combed by use and exposure to weather; it was a good gun for the experiments. I was ably assisted by Mr. Quinan, till recently a distinguished officer of the 4th U. S. Art., who resigned to undertake the hazardous business of improving the methods of manufacture of high explosives, for which task his scientific attainments eminently fitted him. Experiments of the kind in question need the supervision of an expert in high explosives, and Mr. Quinan's knowledge of dynamite came into great service—in fact, anyone outside of a dynamite maker would be unfit for the work of loading the shells, etc., as he would be so appalled by what he had heard of the wholesale destruction wrought by dynamite that he would be almost certain to blunder at the critical point of the work. Mr. Quinan in person loaded the shells, each shell, an elongated 3-in. rifle projectile, being charged with seven ounces of dynamite. The selected place of experiment was Lobos beach, with the ocean on one side, and a precipitous cliff on the other, the place being selected that no possible danger could occur to any one. When the gun was fired our party was over 100 yards from the piece and under protection. The gun was placed in position 150 yards in front of a huge rock. The first projecting charge was a quarter pound of cannon powder. The rock was struck by the shell, the dynamite ignited by percussion and the shell broken into innumerable fragments, whereas by ordinary powder it would only have broken into a few large fragments. The second charge was half a pound of cannon powder, and the experiment was attended with equally good results. It did just what was expected the shell was expelled and did not ignite until it struck the rock. The third charge was a pound of powder service charge. When the gun was fired the explosion of the charge, the bursting of the shell and the shattering of the gun appeared to be simultaneous. The gun was torn into fragments. One fragment, including the breech, and weighing about 200 pounds was hurled to the rear fully twenty feet; the muzzle part hung to the carriage by a trunion, the carriage being only slightly injured; the third fragment of the gun, weighing several hundred pounds, flew high in the air, in a nearly vertical course and over the cliff; the iron piece of iron went up a distance of fully 90 feet. Then, as a matter of course, our experiments for the day ceased."

"Were the results of the experiments satisfactory to you?"

"Exceedingly satisfactory, for they conclusively showed that shells loaded with dynamite can be used in warfare. The first two experiments were so satisfactory that I am afraid we jumped to conclusions too rashly and went too fast—that is, used too heavy a charge of powder in our attempt to project the third shell. Whether this explosion of the dynamite was due to concussion or to too sensitive fulminate primer, only further experiments can tell. We hope to make further experiments some time in the near future. There are more condemned guns in the Arsenal here especially fitted for these experiments. No safer place than the Lobos beach could be selected, and no more efficient and careful manager than Mr. Quinan could be secured to supervise the details."

"Do you hold, General, that dynamite will become an important factor in future warfare?"

"From the experiments made, limited as they have been, it is safe to say that it can only be a short time when dynamite will be used in heavy ordnance at permanent works. I do not think that dynamite can ever be successfully used in the field, for the soldiers handling the dynamite shells, in the excitement incident to the struggle, would be apt to become careless, and the dynamite would destroy them instead of harming the enemy. But in fortifications, where the men are under shelter, where care can be taken, and where the shells can be handled with mechanical appliances, dynamite must certainly soon come into general and most effect use as a bursting charge for shells—dynamite can never be used to proper projectiles, however."

"Was any other fact of importance demonstrated by the experiments?"

"Yes; the terrific rending power of dynamite. Seven

ounces of dynamite rent the gun as a charge of 100 pounds of powder could not have done. Powder would have opened a fissure in the iron, thus permitting the gas generated by its combustion to escape, but while the combustion of powder, while rapid, is progressive, the combustion of dynamite is so instantaneous that the enormous volume of gas thereby generated seems to want to escape at once; this fact was shown by the sudden rending of the gun into fragments."

"Do you think that these dynamite shells can be successfully used to destroy hostile ships of war attempting to dismantle a fort?"

"That is my fixed opinion. If the dynamite shell should strike the side of the vessel and explode without penetrating the armor, the destructive effect would be greatly in excess of the damage worked by the ordinary shell, made of gunpowder. But the dynamite shell must penetrate to some extent to produce its full effect. I am satisfied that experiments will show that it can easily be managed to give the shell the power to thus penetrate before it explodes. The necessary penetration—about one-half of the length of the shell—would be effected in the thousandth part of a second after it had reached the ship. Then the exploding dynamite would instantaneously rend asunder the entire side of an ironclad. In defending a fort against a land attack these dynamite shells would be very effective. One of these shells exploding in the midst of a body of attacking troops would produce as much consternation as a thunderbolt; its explosion would be like unto the explosion of a powder magazine in their very midst. No troops in the world, however brave, could stand more than a few of such shells. So destructive, in fact, would be these shells that their introduction in active warfare, would vastly diminish the duration of wars, if it did not make wars an impossibility."

In conclusion General Kelton expressed satisfaction that the experiments had been so successful. While experiments had been made by others, he did not think that any had gone so far or succeeded so well. He urged the *Chronicle* reporter to advise all persons that these experiments with dynamite can only be conducted on the most favorable conditions and by men who understand the dangers of dynamite and can take every possible precaution against premature explosion.

## AERIAL TORPEDOES.

Captain Daniel M. Taylor, of the Ordnance Department, and an aide de camp on General Pope's staff, being called upon for his views, said to the reporter: "The experiments conducted so successfully by General Kelton show that a compound many times more destructive than gunpowder will add to the havoc of the battlefield in future wars. One peculiar property of dynamite may somewhat interfere with its usefulness as a destroying and rending agent, and that is the fact, authenticated by experiments, that its destroying power operates vertically and with its main effect in a downward direction; in other words a dynamite-charged shell would not scatter death and destruction in every direction, as a gunpowder-charged shell so frequently does. One of my particular friends, Captain James Chester, of the 3d Artillery, a gentleman who, by the way, served gallantly in the defence of Fort Sumter under Major Anderson, has paid great attention to the subject of dynamite in its connection with the art of war. He maintains that dynamite can be used with great success in active warfare if rockets are employed to throw the death-bearing material into the ranks of the enemy. He holds that dynamite shells can be thrown by means of the rocket with fair accuracy and to very long ranges. He calls these rocket-propelled shells aerial torpedoes, in contradistinction to submarine torpedoes, and holds that with the submarine torpedo defence in the hands of the Navy and the aerial defence in the hands of the Army, the country would be safe against any attack."

## DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE GUNS.

The *North American Review*, for October, 1884, publishes an article on the "Development of Machine Guns," contributed to that magazine by Lieutenant C. Sleeman (retired), Royal Navy. From it we make the extracts which follow:

The vast improvement effected in the construction of machine guns of rifle calibre will be at once apparent on glance at the following statement: The Gatling ten-barrel gun weighs 450 lbs., and its rate of fire for one minute is about 500 shots; while the Nordenfelt and the improved Gatling ten-barrel guns, weighing each about 230 lbs., can fire 1,000 shots a minute. Again, the Nordenfelt five-barrel gun, which weighs but 128 lbs., has a greater rapidity of fire than the original pattern

Gatling ten-barrel gun. Lastly, the Montigny, with its thirty-seven barrels, weighs 370 lbs., and fires only 300 shots a minute—not so great a rapidity as the Nordenfelt three-barrel gun.

The heavy weapons are intended partly for ship defence and partly for the armament of the small cutters, lifeboats, etc., of a man-of-war. The medium weapons would be the most generally useful, as they can be employed for a variety of purposes, but are more particularly intended for mounting in the tops of a ship and for service on shore as naval landing guns. The medium rifle-calibre machine guns would probably form the entire equipment of troopers, dispatch vessels, gunboats, and such craft. The light weapons seem to have no actual place in naval machine-gun armaments, unless it be the Nordenfelt three-barrel gun for mounting in the tops of the smaller ships, or as an exceptionally light and handy landing gun. The necessity for the employment of a weapon such as the heavy or medium rifle-calibre machine gun in modern naval warfare results from the fact that the crews of even our largest men-of-war are numerically very much weaker than those of the line of battle ships of twenty years ago. And though, as far as ironclads are concerned, no deliberate attempt to board may be made, yet, owing to the introduction of the ram, this function of naval warfare will often be rendered obligatory by two ships, which have failed in an attempt to ram, falling aboard and becoming locked together. In such case the success of an attempt to board by one or other of the ships' crews will depend in a great measure on the actual power of rifle fire that can be brought into play to sweep a clear passage for the first rush of the boarders.

In future naval engagements, whether between fleets or single ships, the ram will form the principal engine of attack, thus affording to the rifle calibre machine gun every opportunity for proving the effectiveness and the deadly nature of its fire, by sweeping an enemy's decks, and pouring into her gun ports and tops a hail of rifle bullets, and by discharging volley after volley against the conning towers, in the probability that one or more of the bullets will pass through the loop holes or directing ports and kill, wound, or at least distract the attention of, the officers and men confined therein to such a degree that at the critical moment the enemy may be placed in a position favorable to being rammed, or, on the other hand, prevented from delivering her ram attack with any chance of success. Then, as the armament of the smaller boats of a man-of-war, the rifle calibre machine gun, both heavy and medium, is exceedingly effective, whether for covering the debarkation or embarkation of troops or naval brigades, for expeditions necessitating the penetration of an enemy's country by river, for cutting-out expeditions, for capturing slave vessels, or for other boat service. For naval landing purposes the medium rifle calibre machine gun is particularly adapted, as this service usually requires a weapon possessing considerable rapidity of fire—so as to counterbalance, as far as possible, the numerical weakness of naval parties employed on shore—and capable of being dragged with the greatest facility over rough ground by a few men.

During the past three or four years numerous and exhaustive experiments have been instituted in Europe and elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining the most effective anti torpedo boat machine gun; and thus we now find either the Nordenfelt four-barrelled 1 in. gun or the Hotchkiss five-barrelled 37 millimetre (about an inch and a half) shell gun forming a component part of the armament of most ships of war, especially the ironclads. The Nordenfelt fires only solid shot; the Hotchkiss, solid or shell projectiles. The former can discharge either single shots or volleys of 4 shots, while the latter can only fire single shots. The Hotchkiss is a revolving cannon, and has rotary crank motion, while the Nordenfelt's barrels are fixed and in the same horizontal plane, and its firing lever has a forward and backward movement. Lastly, the Nordenfelt is elevated and trained by a screw gear provided with wheels, while the Hotchkiss is aimed by means of a shoulder piece. Which of these weapons is best suited to the purpose of providing ships with an efficient defence against the attack of torpedo boats, is a question involving too many technical considerations to be discussed in this paper; and besides, this matter has become still more complicated by the recent construction of a Nordenfelt double-barrelled one and a half inch shell gun.

The experience of the Chilean-Peruvian war, as well as the fact that torpedo boats are now increasing both in number and size, necessitates their being equipped with some kind of gun defence. This has led to the construction of the two-barrelled one inch machine gun, power, rapidity of fire, lightness, compactness, etc., being its leading features. At the same time, an especially light single-barrelled shell machine gun is pre-

ferred by some for this work, and in a few instances a rifle-calibre machine gun has been adopted for the torpedo boat armament.

The unarmored cruiser of the present time, with its thin steel or iron sides, can be perforated by the two-pounder, three-pounder, and six-pounder rapid-firing guns, at respectively 2,400 yards, 3,000 yards, and 4,500 yards, and these weapons fire with ease from twelve to fifteen aimed shots a minute. There is yet another advantage to be gained by the introduction of this class of machine guns, which is, that they can be arranged to be fired from a naval landing carriage without causing it to run back; and thus, by this absence of recoil, shell after shell can be discharged in rapid succession, with but slight derangement of aim. If the target presented be a body of men, as would, of course, be always the case, a very small variation in the aim is rather advantageous than otherwise, as by this means the shells are spread instead of being dropped close together, thus enlarging the destructive area. With the ordinary naval light gun, mounted on its landing carriage, each shot causes the carriage to run back or recoil several feet, thus adding another factor adverse to rapid firing; the others being the separate loading of cartridge and projectile and the necessity of sponging, all of which are absent in the system of rapid-firing shell guns, where only one operation, that of loading by hand, without rammer, is required.

Very little progress has been made in the employment of machine guns in field service, but there is a growing and decided tendency on the part of the military authorities to look with favor upon their use. The celebrated Russian General Skoboleff always advocated their employment, though his experience of such weapons was confined to the old pattern of rifle-calibre machine guns; and Generals Lord Wolseley and Lord Chelmsford have expressed themselves very strongly and decidedly in favor of their adoption; while on the continent several papers have been read by military officers on the same subject. The main objections hitherto urged against the introduction of rifle-calibre machine guns into the military service, even for experimental purposes, have been entirely based on the failure of the French mitrailleuses; but this failure occurred fourteen years ago, before any of the more important improvements in machine guns were made, and it should no longer operate prejudicially. Yet another cause which has tended to prevent the introduction of rifle calibre machine guns has been the powerful opposition of the artillery, due in a great measure to an unreasoning and exaggerated fear that these weapons, if introduced, would threaten the very existence of the field artillery; but now that those who advocate the employment of this arm have forsaken their mistaken policy of pitting rifle-calibre machine guns against field guns, and the actual purpose of the weapons has at last been grasped, a decided reaction in favor of their employment in the field is evident. The object of rifle-calibre machine guns, as at present constructed, is to provide either of the other branches of the military service with an exceedingly powerful rifle fire, by means of weapons having the property of mobility in the highest degree. Such pieces should be treated as merely a cluster of rifle-barrels so arranged as to afford a greater power of rifle fire than is possible to be obtained from a similar number of rifles in the hands of soldiers, while capable of being moved with as great facility over any ground as infantry, and requiring but two or three men for their operation. In a few words, the use of rifle-calibre machine guns offers to a general the simplest, and most effective means whereby to intensify rifle fire at any point of his position, without causing the offensive or defensive power of any other part to be weakened for this purpose.

Rapid-firing single-barrelled shell guns possess some exceedingly important features for the military service, whether used in the field, as mountain guns, or for the armament of fortifications and earthworks. The properties that most strongly recommend these guns for service in the field are rapid fire, little or no recoil of gun-carriage, mobility, simplicity of mechanism and manipulation, and, lastly, the use of made-up or self contained cartridges. It is difficult to conceive of more suitable guns for light-horse artillery. Take, for instance, a battery of six rapid-firing three-pounder shell guns, each capable of discharging eight projectiles in half a minute, with deliberate aim between each shot. A battery of this nature could in this short period of time deliver forty-eight projectiles, equivalent to 144 lbs. of metal; and if common shells were used, with 1,440 splinters, or for shrapnel shells, with 2,016 lead bullets. Such a rain of bursting shells would create terrible confusion, and have a most demoralizing and destructive effect if thrown amongst a body of troops; while if directed against earthworks or houses, the continuous fire of shell after shell would soon produce considerable damage. The comparative lightness of these weapons would permit of their being provided with an effective shield protection without reducing to any serious extent their property of mobility; besides, the additional weight of this shield would permit of a larger powder charge being used, with a corresponding increase in initial velocity, accuracy, and power. Three pounder guns have been referred to, but six-pounders are also adapted for field service, by allowing them to recoil and automatically return to their original positions without causing their carriages to run back.

Among the sharpshooters of the Department of Dakota are Captain C. C. Carr, 1st Cavalry; Captain H. Jackson, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenants H. G. Sickel, 7th Cavalry; M. C. Wilkinson and F. P. Avery, 3d Infantry; H. Liggett, 5th Infantry; R. W. Hoyt, C. P. Roe and W. Hoffman, 11th Infantry; Captain W. N. Sage, 11th Infantry; Lieuts. W. T. May, G. K. McGunnagle and S. S. Page, 15th Inf.; Captain G. N. Gray, 2d Lieutenant R. H. R. Loughborough and E. A. Edwards, 25th Infantry, and a host of enlisted men.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR W. F. Halleck, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from Black River Falls, Wisconsin, having completed the payment of certain moneys to the Winnebago Indians of that State. Major Halleck had somewhat of a trying time while on this service, but performed his trust successfully, and gained some experience which may be of use when further payments are to be made.

CAPTAIN J. H. Bollins, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Columbia, Missouri.

LIEUT. G. Vajols, 9th Cavalry, is expected in St. Louis, next week, for a tour on cavalry recruiting service.

LIEUT. C. H. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art., of Jackson Barracks, La., visited Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week, on Court-martial service.

LIEUT. R. H. Wilson, 8th Inf., has joined for duty at Angel Island, Cal.

LIEUT. J. R. Cranston, 10th Infantry, of Fort Union, now on leave, will rejoin at his station at the end of September.

MAJOR T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Eckerson, on their way to Washington from Helena, visited their daughter, this week, at Fort Leavenworth, Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.

MAJOR W. B. Lane, U. S. A., retired, was in New York this week.

CAPT. William Anman, 18th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Wingate, N. M., from rifle competition duty at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPT. Patrick Ousack, and Lieutenants P. P. Powell, 9th Cavalry, were visitors at Fort Sill, I. T., this week on Court-martial service.

LIEUT. Alex. Ogle, 17th Infantry, and Mrs. Ogle, visited friends in St. Paul early in the week on their way East, Lieutenant Ogle being about to enter on a two years recruiting detail.

GEN. J. W. Forsyth, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

GEN. W. W. Burns, U. S. A., at present in charge of the Subsistence Depot at Baltimore, comes to New York the latter part of September, for duty as Chief Commissary on the staff of Major General Hancock, to succeed General H. F. Clarke, U. S. A., who will be retired for age November 9, next. General Burns will be welcomed by many old friends in New York, as he held a similar position in that city on the staff of General McDowell, some years ago.

GEN. Edward Hatch, U. S. A., registered this week at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to see Gen. Augur concerning matters in the District of Oklahoma.

GENERAL A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., has left Fort Douglas, Utah, for the East, to participate in an important event, to which we have hitherto referred.

MEDICAL Inspector David Kindleberger and Chief Engineer G. Cowie, Jr., arrived in New York on Sunday last, from Aspinwall, on the *City of Para*.

COLONEL G. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., made a hasty visit to New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LONDON TRUTH says: "The army tailors are once more in high glee. In a week or two an order will be published changing the uniform of the medical officers of the army, the Indian medical service and the militia and volunteer's surgeons, altogether some two thousand officers, from scarlet to blue."

GENERAL W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., was a visitor to Philadelphia this week.

ADJUTANT J. B. Rodman, 20th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANT T. C. Woodbury, 16th Infantry, was on his road to San Antonio this week, from Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL Charles Sutherland, U. S. A., General Hancock's Medical Director, visited the military posts in northern Michigan early in the week.

MAJOR J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., returned to Chicago from Fort Leavenworth early in the week.

LIEUTENANT Wilbur Loveridge, 3d U. S. Artillery, now at Atlanta, Ga., is expected at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., in a few days for duty with the Light Battery there.

LIEUTENANT J. M. Calif, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Mount Vernon barracks, Ala., visited New York this week, registering at the Sturtevant House.

THE VETERAN General R. E. Clary, U. S. A., paid a visit to New York this week, locating at the Sturtevant House.

LIEUTENANT O'Connell, 1st Infantry, and Mrs. O'Connell, have left Fort McDowell, Arizona, for a tour in Southern California, en route to visit friends in San Francisco. Mrs. O'Connell will spend the winter in the East.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, referring to the recent Division rifle competitions at Fort Leavenworth, says: Lieutenant Day, of the 9th Cavalry, is known throughout the regiment as the "dairy," for the many good qualities of which he is possessed. Among the enlisted men that know him he is beloved by all, and many of them were heard to say, "I'm glad Day won the medal, he's one of the nicest officers in the Service and he can't get too much." The many friends of Lieutenant Clay are delighted to learn of his success in winning the first gold medal at the shooting of the team of the Division of the Missouri. The popularity of Lieutenant Clay, both as a gentleman and soldier, will bring him in many hearty congratulations. Lieutenant Clay is a grandson of the great statesman Henry Clay.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., late on duty in Texas, has joined for duty at Fort Randall, Dakota.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. E. A. Crofton, 13th Infantry, has been visiting at Santa Fe, N. M.

LIEUT. F. Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cavalry, while in Chicago recently on his way East, was interviewed by the *Inter-Ocean* on the subject of Arctic explorations in general and the Greely Expedition in particular. As to the Lieutenant's personal affairs, the *Inter-Ocean* says: "He is on leave of absence, and will continue so until his resignation, Jan. 31, 1885. He then may visit England, at any rate engaging in private business. His latest work of exploration was his expedition last year to the sources of the great river of Alaska, the Ukon. He is ready to visit Alaska again under inducements. He regards it a land of much promise, and believes that in ten years it will pay more to those interested in its development than was its original cost to the United States."

THE BRACKETT NEWS, of September 8th, referring to the approaching departure of Chap. M. C. Blaine, U. S. A., from Ft. Clark, Texas, for another and a distant post of duty, says: "The persistent and untiring efforts made for the advancement of good work in our town has endeared him to the hearts of both young and old. Sabbath after Sabbath he has labored faithfully as Superintendent of the Sunday School, and at the close of each service has delivered a sermon to the congregation, in addition to his duties as chaplain of the post; and not only has he interested himself in Brackett, but his face is familiar along the Nueces, and his voice is often heard proclaiming the glad tidings and singing the praises of the Master, in whose calling he so faithfully labors. Often, too, was he found at some distant home breathing words of sweet consolation in the ears of the one who soon is to be carried o'er the dark waters. In the new home to which he is going we know he will make a host of friends, and though we are loth to part with the chaplain, yet all wish him the greatest measure of success and prosperity in the new home to which he is going."

THE SAN FRANCISCO REPORT, September 6th, says:

By recent transfer Captains Bailey and Winslow and Lieutenants Hubert, O'Connell and Merrow will leave this part of the country and be replaced by Captains Worth and Whitney, and Lieuts. McMinn, Terrell, Hyde and Ames....Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, is still at the Presidio assisting at the rifle range....Captain A. S. Daggett, 3d Infantry, Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th Infantry, and Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d Cavalry, members of the Department of the Columbia rifle team, are in the city....Dr. Basil Morris of Washington, appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Dept. of the Pacific, will shortly arrive in this city....Lieut. R. H. Galt, U. S. N., will arrive in San Francisco in a few days. He will be married to Miss Meers of this city, and will return to the East with his bride....Pay Director James Fulton of the Mare Island Navy-yard will be relieved October 1st by Pay Director H. M. Dennison. He and Mrs. Fulton were given a surprise sheet and pillow-case party at their residence, Mare Island, Thursday evening. It was arranged by Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Fulton left on Saturday for Los Angeles where she will be joined by her husband. Both will then go East.

EX-POLICE Commissioner Gen. Durfee was philosophizing a few days ago over a glass of wine. His thoughts were on the compensations of life, and were suggested by the presence of a most genial little gentleman who has the misfortune to have no legs. "I have no doubt," said one who was present, "that the loss of a limb, or the loss of sight or hearing, has some sort of compensation in the effect on the loser's habits, mode of life, his nature, moods, or disposition. At any rate, I never see a lame, blind or deaf person, that I do not wonder what sort of person he or she was before the loss." "The case of Gen. Sickles is a double illustration," said the General. "I happen to know that Gen. Meade strongly condemned him for disobedience of orders in making the movement which brought on the battle of Gettysburg; he expressed his condemnation in my hearing; and Sickles would have been Court-martialed if he had not lost his leg in that fight. But he not only escaped Court-martial, but found renewed favor in military eyes by that loss. Moreover, the loss changed Sickles's whole methods of life and his nature in some degree, making a more serious, earnest man of him." I recalled and mentioned that over a camp fire in Georgia in 1864 Gen. Sickles had told me that he made the movement which precipitated that battle purposely and under the belief that Gen. Meade intended to retreat from his position. "I brought on a battle," he said, "not a retreat, and it was a victory, but," he added, looking down at his stump of a leg, "I paid very dearly for it."—N. Y. Tribune.

MAJOR J. L. Tiernon, U. S. A., has now got his command comfortably encamped in the neighborhood of Atlanta, Ga., where many old friends gave them cordial greeting. The camp is named, as last year, Camp Mitchell.

GENS. John Gibbon and Robert Williams and Col. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., were at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, this week. They were joined at Cheyenne by Major J. H. Lord, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. From Fort Laramie they go to Fort McKinney, and thence cross the Big Horn Mountains to Fort Washakie, and thence south to the Pacific Railroad at Green River. They expect to return to Omaha about the middle of October.

THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER says: "Army and Navy are still busy vying with each other, the hop at the Presidio on Friday evening being one of the most enjoyable of the season, while at the Navy-yard the dinner given Mr. and Mrs. Fulton by the Kemps, and the surprise party arranged by Mrs. Russell at the Fulton quarters, are spoken of as having been exceedingly pleasant. Paymaster Fulton expects to leave the Navy-yard this month, his relief being now on the way, when he and Mrs. Fulton will go East, these parties being given as a sort of adieu and 'God speed' to them."

Mrs. Hancock, wife of Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Army, has composed a musical piece, arranged for an orchestra, to be dedicated to Sir Moses Montefiore in honor of his approaching centennial birthday, Oct. 26.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. W. Crampton, U. S. A., lately at Creedmoor in medical charge of the rifle detachment, left New York on Friday of this week for Fort Wayne, Mich.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in a memorial circular relating to the late Colonel E. R. Platt, U. S. A., recount his military services and say: "He served in San Francisco from September, 1865, to December, 1872, and became a Companion of our Order June 7, 1871, being the first on the roll after the charter members. Though widely separated from us during the past twelve years, he always remained a member of the California Commandery, and took a deep interest in its welfare and prosperity." The circular then repeats the words of General Angur in his order announcing the death: "Benevolent, generously hospitable, with polished manners and cultivated literary tastes, loyal to religion, Colonel Platt illustrated many of the best qualities of a Christian gentleman and soldier, and the great loss to the Service suffered in his death will be deeply deplored throughout the Army."

WILLIAM STRINGHAM recently filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus directed to Lieutenant G. M. De Lany, 15th Infantry, recruiting officer at Denver, Colo., to produce the body of George Stringham, the alleged minor son of William Stringham, enlisted by the Lieutenant as a soldier in the Army without the consent of his parents or guardians. Lieutenant De Lany made due return, Sept. 5, that George Stringham was an enlisted soldier in the Army of the United States, under the pay of the United States as a soldier, and was at the rendezvous for recruits under the charge of the lieutenant, and declined to produce the body for the reason that the judge who issued the writ had no jurisdiction. On motion of petitioner's counsel the court issued an attachment for the arrest of Lieutenant De Lany for contempt. The lieutenant was allowed to go on his parole Sept. 6. U. S. Attorney Brazeel then appeared for the lieutenant, when the question of jurisdiction was argued and held under advisement by the judge until Sept. 8, when the petition was dismissed and the lieutenant discharged from arrest. Immediately after leaving Judge Elliott's court room a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Hallett, and the matter further gone into.

Mr. John Tweedie, Chief Clerk of the War Department, is spending a three weeks' vacation in New England. Mr. Jay Stone is acting Chief Clerk during his absence.

GENERAL Rosecrans, Chairman of the House Military Committee, is confined to his home in Washington by illness.

COLONEL A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., Supt. of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, returned from Bar Harbor, Maine, on Wednesday, where his family has been spending the summer. His family returned home with him.

The coming trial by Court-martial of Captain A. G. Hennise, 8th Cavalry, at San Antonio, on Oct. 9 next, is based upon charges by his former wife that he has refused to pay certain alimony allowed by the courts of San Antonio to Mrs. H., from whom he obtained a divorce some time ago. When the suit for divorce was instituted by Capt. Hennise a year or two ago charges of ungentlemanly conduct were preferred by Mrs. Hennise to General Angur, then commanding the Department of Texas. General Angur declined to take any action until the decision of the court had been announced. When this was done the papers were sent to the War Department. On account of the extreme delicacy of the matter, and because the divorce applied for had been granted, the Department very wisely allowed the charges to go on file without taking any action upon them. When the new charges were made regarding the non-payment of alimony, the Secretary of War felt warranted in recommending to the President his trial by Court-martial.

PASSED ASST. ENGINEER Abraham N. Zane, U. S. N., left Washington on Monday last with his wife and young son to visit Mrs. Zane's parents at Annapolis for a fortnight, and thence will go to Philadelphia to spend the remainder of a month's leave with his parents.

MAJOR William Arthur, Paymaster, U. S. A., called on the Paymaster General on Tuesday while en route from Governor's Island to pay off the troops at Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Hershler, of the Adjutant-General's Office, who is now acting Chief Clerk during the absence of Mr. Thian, has received a large number of congratulatory letters from officers of the Army on the valuable little work, entitled "The Soldier's Hand Book," prepared by him, and which we notice elsewhere. These books will be distributed throughout the Army as rapidly as they can be furnished by the Government Printer. Only a few hundred have thus far been printed.

ASST. ADJUTANT General Chaney McKeever, having been relieved from charge of the Adjutant General's office by the return of General Drum, left Washington on Tuesday to join his wife at Saratoga. From there he will go to New York to spend a few weeks.

ADJUTANT General Richard C. Drum resumed his official duties again on Monday after an absence of nearly two months. He says he had an elegant time, and feels much improved by his trip. His appearance bears him out in all he says in that respect. Most of his vacation was spent in the fishing grounds in Northern Scotland, only twelve days being occupied in sight-seeing in London. His journey in Ireland was also brief.

LIEUT. James W. Graydon, U. S. N., who has been attached to the *Asiatic* in the Asiatic Station since last spring, cabled his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy on Monday last. It was promptly accepted, to take effect from that date. It is understood that he leaves our service to accept a position under the Chinese Government as instructor in torpedo warfare.

LIEUT. G. P. Seriven, 3d Artillery, late of West Point, is expected to join at St. Augustine, Fla., next week, for duty with Captain Trumbull's battery.

The Tarrytown, N. Y., *Argus*, of Sept. 18, says: "We are pleased to hear the name of our highly-esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Wm. C. Church, prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress from this District. It would be a strong and popular nomination, and one which would give promise of victory. He would be an able Representative, and would do honor to old Westchester. We hope to see him nominated." Col. Church has had a summer home for many years at Tarrytown, where his parents also reside. The 14th Congressional district of New York, now represented by Hon. Waldo Hutchins, comprises what was formerly Westchester County, a portion of which has been incorporated into the city of New York as the 28th and 24th wards.

The Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth has completed the cases of Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Moore, 17th Infantry, and Captain Charles Steelhammer, 15th Infantry, and will next dispose of that of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Layton, 20th Infantry.

CAPTAIN Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, lately visiting friends on the Pacific Coast, will rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days.

LIEUT. Geo. Bubien, 17th Infantry, lately on duty at the Ohio State University, has joined at Fort Totten, Dakotas.

MAJOR J. K. Mizner, 4th Cavalry, is due at St. Louis in a few days for duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

LIEUT. H. C. Beeson, 4th Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Huachuca, A. T.

GENERAL A. J. Perry, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island the latter part of the week from a trip to Fort Adams, R. I., to help select a site for new brick barracks to be built there for the light battery.

ASST. SURG. O. N. B. Macauley, U. S. A., who has many friends in New York and vicinity, has gone to Fort Sisseton, Dakota, for duty.

LIEUT. J. E. Quenlin, 14th Infantry, on leave from Fort Klamath, Oregon, is at Wilmington, Delaware.

DAVID T. SHANNON, an 1812 veteran, died at Belvidere, N. J., Sept. 10, 1884, aged ninety-three.

MISS Kate Magruder, daughter of John Bankhead Magruder, formerly of the U. S. Army, has arrived in Baltimore from Europe, and, during the coming season, will make a concert tour through the United States, assisted by her brother, Mr. Henry R. Magruder. After a tour of this country, Mr. and Miss Magruder will sing in England.

PASSED ASST. SURG. Howard E. Ames, U. S. N., of the Bear, has sent three Eskimo dogs, of pure breed, to Druid Hill Park, Baltimore.

COLONEL E. S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in Philadelphia a few days ago, returning to Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL J. G. Brooke and O. D. Greene, U. S. A., visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., the latter part of last week.

COLONEL G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, has arrived in the East, preparatory to taking charge of the General Recruiting Service, with headquarters in New York City.

LIEUT. W. O. Clark, 13th Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks on Wednesday from Creedmoor, New York.

COLONEL L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., rejoined at Camp Virginia this week from his trip to New Hampshire.

CAPTAIN Louis R. Stille, of Fort Brady, visited friends at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, this week.

PERCIVAL Drayton, son of the late Lieutenant Commander H. O. Nields, U. S. Navy, a boy of six years and four months, died at West Chester, N. Y., September 8.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. W. R. Fisher, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Apache, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT Edgar Hubert, 8th Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at San Diego Barracks, California.

GENERAL J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, from leave, and reassumed command of the post and school.

At the concluding session of the Electrical Conference at Philadelphia on Saturday last September 13, Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., read an interesting paper on the "Electrical Investigation of the Physical Qualities of Structural Metals."

LIEUTENANT Chas. G. Treat, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Omaha, Neb., for the East, to join Battery E of his regiment, at Fort Sill for duty as Judge Advocate of the Cavalry court-martial.

LIEUT. J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry, after a pleasant tour of recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, goes to San Antonio for duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Stanley.

We regret to note the death recently at Cincinnati, O., of the wife of Capt. J. C. Mallory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. She was an only daughter of Mr. D. S. Winslow of that city. The funeral services took place on Thursday and were largely attended. She leaves three children, the youngest an infant but one week old.

LIEUT. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Infantry, with a squad of men left Fort Douglas, Sept. 12, for the Yellowstone Park, as escort to Lieut. D. G. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, on duty in connection with surveys and road building in the Park. They will be absent probably three months.

AFTER thirty-three years of honorable duty Prof. Isaac F. Quinby, of the University of Rochester, N. Y., has been compelled by ill health to retire from the position. Prof. Quinby was graduated from West Point July 1, 1843, and assigned to the artillery arm, and after a service of nine years resigned March 16, 1852, to accept the position from which he now retires. He was a Colonel of New York Militia in 1860-61.

FROM St. Louis a correspondent writes us as follows: "The Lindell Hotel has opened under very favorable circumstances, having as manager Mr. Henry Chassaign, a gentleman of high social position and culture, favorably known, and connected in Army and Navy circles, has already become, as it was years ago, the resort of officers of the Army and Navy, in whose favor most reasonable terms are made.

There are at present at the Lindell: Paymaster Maynadier, with Mrs. Maynadier and Miss Dean, Major Foster and Mrs. Foster and their little boy, Jack. Major Ernst, too, is seen mingling with the guests. Mrs. Ernst is absent. Major McGinniss, who commands the Ordnance at Jefferson Barracks, is a frequent guest. If Dame Rumor be correct, the bachelor days of the gallant Major are numbered. Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N., and many other officers swell the guest list of the Lindell, whilst numerous officers, with their families, are expected to occupy rooms the coming winter.

Mrs. Maynadier, accompanied by Miss Dean and Mrs. Gen. Davidson, will leave in a few days for a short trip to the sea shore. Miss Maynadier will visit Mrs. Gen. Grant. Miss Sharp, the daughter of Paymaster Sharp, is expected in St. Louis on a visit."

COL. W. B. Royall, 4th U. S. Cavalry, registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, early in the week.

On Saturday of this week, September 20, General Nelson H. Davis, U. S. A., reached his sixty-third birthday.

COL. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., has started from San Francisco for Fort Leavenworth, to supervise the Army Rifle Contest to take place early next month.

LIEUT. G. W. Foster, 3d Artillery, who moved from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Atlanta last week, starts now for Annapolis to enter upon duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College.

"MAG," an eccentric correspondent of the San Francisco News Letter, writes: "I just tell you what 'tis: People can sneer 'n sniff at Army 'Navy men's much as they please, there ain't no beau like 'em for us girls. Just see how Tate is missed, 'n the way 't Mix is welcomed back home again. Stanley Dexter's gettin' an awful sweet girl, 'n I hear 't her oldest sister is a goin' to be married soon, too."

MAJOR A. C. M. Pennington and Captain H. C. Onshie, 4th Artillery, of Fort Trumbull; Captains Smith and Pollock, 23d Infantry, from Fort Porter; Captains Rodney and Boder, 4th Artillery, from Fort Adams, and Captain Egbert, 12th Infantry, from Sackett's Harbor, registered in New York the latter part of this week, on their way to Governor's Island for court-martial duty.

COLONEL J. E. Tourtelotte, U. S. A., registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN O. B. Boyd, 8th Cavalry, left Cooperstown, New York, this week, for St. Louis, to go from there to Texas with recruits, and then join his troop at Fort Davis.

CAPTAIN E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who it was expected would make his headquarters at Rock Island, goes with his family to Quincy, Ills.

CAPTAIN W. P. Martin, Military Storekeeper, will leave St. Louis soon, to take up his residence at New London, Conn., and there await his retirement for age March 20, 1885.

THE Secretary of the Navy returned to Washington on the evening of Sept. 15, and was at his office on the 16th.

CAPT. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cavalry, visited in St. Paul this week on his way to Fort Walla Walla.

CAPT. A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry, of Fort Niobrara, was a guest at the Paxton House, Omaha, early in the week.

GEN. W. N. Grier, U. S. A., registered at the Girard House, Philadelphia, Wednesday of this week.

A LEAVENWORTH item says: "Lieut. Murray, 4th Cavalry, Secretary of the School of Application, seems happy over the arrival of a new daughter in his family."

ENSIGN E. E. Caphart, U. S. N., arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., last Saturday, and reported for duty on board the *Galena*.

CAPT. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., of Carlisle Barracks, visited Philadelphia this week. He reports nearly 500 pupils enjoying the advantages of the Indian Training School, and every department in a thoroughly prosperous condition.

LIEUT. Steele, 18th Infantry, has succeeded Lieut. G. S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry, as quartermaster of the camp of competitors at Fort Leavenworth, the latter having to go to Fort Sill for duty as Judge Advocate of the Cavalry court-martial.

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The marriage at St. Paul's Church, Benicia, California, on Sept. 10, of Stanley Walter Dexter, Esq., of New York, to Miss Gabriella Marignault McAllister, second daughter of Col. Julian McAllister, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was an event in the community. The guests from San Francisco and other places on the Pacific Coast were numerous, and the wedding was one of the most fashionable of the season. Senator Brainard is said to be the originator of a practical joke at the place nearest the North Pole ever reached by man. He carved his name in a rock at that point, and, "for the fun of the thing," added an advertisement of Plantation Bitters that he had noticed on the rocks all over the United States. The next explorer will behold the mark of the American.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says: "Rear Admiral David McDougal died at South Park, in this city, a short time ago. He left an estate worth about \$21,000. In 1863 he was in command of the fleet in Japanese waters. A Japanese insurrection at this time was suppressed by him. For this service the Japanese Government indemnified this country, and the Admiral was awarded \$21,000 as his share of the money. He left a will bequeathing one-half of this sum to his wife, half to his eldest daughter, and \$1 each to his daughter Margaret and to the widow and children of his son. The heirs of the deceased son and the youngest daughter, cut off with \$1, contest the will on the ground of undue influence, claiming that the paper was executed while the Rear Admiral was upon his deathbed. Lawyer's fees and expenses have so far cut down the estate's interest in the Japanese indemnity fund that it now amounts to only \$14,700. A legal distribution of this sum is the object of the contest."

Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Quartermaster, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Monroe, paid New York a visit this week, and renewed old friendships formed fifteen years ago, when he was a subaltern of the 1st U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton.

The Vancouver *Independent*, of Sept. 4, says: Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, left for Washington the 29th. It is rumored that C. F. Powell, Engineer Corps, will remain in charge of improvements, under charge of Major Jones as senior officer. Major Theo. Eckerson, late of Montana, has gone to Washington, where he will be retired from the service soon. Many Vancouver people retain pleasant recollections of the gallant Major, and wish him pleasant days in his Washington home. Gen. Nelson A. Miles recently purchased 19,000 acres of timber land in Clallam county, on Puget Sound. Gen. Miles has confidence in the resources of the country, and is rapidly identifying himself with the future of the northwest coast, which pleases the people who have their homes here."

Maj. W. P. Huxford, U. S. A., retired, Deputy Clerk Court of Alabama Claims, who has been spending the summer in the Catskill Mountains and at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, returned to Washington this week.

The Vancouver *Independent*, of Sept. 11, says:

Maj. A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., and wife have gone to Alaska to be absent a month....Colonel H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adjutant General will arrive soon....On Friday morning a fire alarm came up from the residence of Major W. A. Elderkin, chief commissary, but it was extinguished without use of the fire engines....C. E. Wood, late a Lieutenant in the 21st Infantry, now practicing law in Portland, Or., distinguished himself this week by winning a salvage suit against the *Queen of the Pacific*, securing a judgment for \$64,000 for the tug boats and crews....Chaplain Winfield Scott, Fort Stevens, Or., who did some very good shooting, for a chaplain, last year, has improved his score this year. His first score of five shots on July 25th, at 600 yards, followed by two larger scores, was 5, 5, 4, 3, 3—20, an aggregate of 66 out of a possible 75, in fifteen shots, or 88 per cent.

Mrs. Mary C. Corbin, the mother of Col. Corbin, of Gen. Schofield's staff, died on the 3d of September at the age of 63.

Colonel T. L. CASEY, Superintendent of the construction of the new State, War and Navy Building, has submitted to the Secretary of War his report on the progress of work during the past year. The report says the north wing, occupied by the War Department, was completed at a total cost of \$1,912,004. During the present fiscal year all the foundations and the masonry of the coal vaults, court yard, areas walks, front and rear, sub-basement story, and at least a part of the basement story throughout will probably be completed for the west and centre wings. It is expected that the masonry of these wings will have been carried up to the level of the second story floor by the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The entire cost of the west and centre wings is estimated at \$2,447,372. Of this amount up to July 1, 1884, \$913,478 have been appropriated. Amount now available, \$46,568; amount asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, \$500,000.

Carr. Sebastian Gunther, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave from Fort Lowell, Arizona, is at Topeka, Kansas.

Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Infantry, A. D. C., now on leave, will return to San Antonio about the end of September.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will return from Europe later in October than was expected, the autumn maneuvers of the French Army having been postponed on account of the cholera.

The Norfolk *Landmark* says: "Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, U. S. N., was ordered as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at this Navy-yard on Sept. 30. He is well and favorable known here, where he has been on duty before for a long time."

Gen. Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., on Saturday of this week, is to assume charge of the Naval War College at Coast Harbor, R. I.

Generals W. S. Harney and P. V. Hagher, U. S. A., veterans both, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York on Wednesday.

From the European Station a correspondent of the Journal writes from Southampton, Sept. 4, 1884, as follows: Dr. A. F. Magruder, Surgeon U. S. N., who has been spending some days here, has sailed for the United States. Medical Director J. M. Browne, U. S. N., and Surgeon J. R. Tryon are daily expected here to inspect the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. P. A. Engineer Bartlett, U. S. N., of the *Kearsarge*, is here on a week's leave. P. A. Surgeon J. C. Boyd, U. S. N., who has been attached to the *Lancaster* more than three years, sailed for New York on Sunday last in the German Lloyd steamer *Emo*.

CHAPLAIN O. J. Nave, U. S. A., has had his destination changed to Fort Lewis, Colorado.

GENERAL F. T. Dent, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dent, who have returned to Washington from the West, expect to pass the winter at St. Augustine, Fla.

MAJOR W. H. Hener, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in Atlantic City, N. J., this week, with reference to harbor improvements.

The wedding of Lieutenant J. D. Mann, 7th Cavalry, to Miss Katie Ray, is announced to take place in January next.

PAT Director J. G. Harris, U. S. N., was a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, this week.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., lately returned from Europe, is in Washington.

MAJOR Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, was to be at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, this week.

CAPTAIN J. T. Haskell, 23d U. S. Infantry, left New York this week for Detroit.

COLONEL H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Corbin are at Dayton, Ohio. They were called to Ohio by the recent death of Colonel Corbin's mother at Batavia.

The engagement of Lieutenant E. St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Artillery, to Miss Poland, daughter of Colonel Poland, U. S. Army, is announced, and the marriage is fixed for November.

VICE Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., has rejoined at Washington from a summer vacation.

GENERAL G. A. H. Blake, U. S. A., who last week had a slight stroke of apoplexy at Washington, is reported better. His attending physician is Dr. S. J. Radcliffe.

LIEUT. C. P. George, 6th Infantry, on leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, is visiting in the East.

CAPTAIN CHAS. E. Morse, 16th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Concho, Texas, is residing at Carlisle, Pa.

CAPTAIN S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort S. Wyoming, came East this week on his recruiting duty.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, speaking of the Congressional nominations in Massachusetts, says: The Hon. Theodore Lyman's candidacy as an independent is assured, and he undoubtedly will receive large support at the polls from the democracy. Colonel Lyman is an excellent friend of the Army, and we shall be glad to see him continued in Congress.

AN Omaha correspondent writes: Mrs. General Gibbon has been East on a visit to relatives in Baltimore. Mrs. General Hawkins has returned to Omaha from a visit to her home in Washington. Mrs. Colonel Stanton and family, who have been spending the summer at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, have returned to Omaha. General and Mrs. Carlisle, of Fort Omaha, have been visiting in Fremont, Nebraska. Lieut. Lomia, 5th Artillery, will be very much missed after his departure from the Light Battery at Fort Omaha, being a member of the choir of the post chapel, and contributing in many other ways to the social enjoyment of that garrison. He is probably the finest vocalist in the Army. Mrs. Robertson, wife of Lieut. Robertson, Adjutant, 9th Infantry, Fort Russell, returned to the Fort last week from a long visit to her home in Omaha. Mrs. Colonel Royal and daughter have been enjoying the breezes of Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Towar, wife of Paymaster Towar, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from a visit to Massachusetts.

HON. W. W. Upton, 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, returned to Washington and assumed his official duties on Monday last, after a month's vacation.

ASST. ENGR. Ira N. Hollis and ASST. PAYMR. H. R. Sullivan, U. S. Navy, were admitted to membership in Navy Mutual Aid Association on 13th inst. The amount of benefit in that association is now \$8,427.80. The next quarterly assessment will be issued on the 3d proximo.

The following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Captain A. H. Nave, 7th Cavalry, Metropolitan Hotel, on sick leave; 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, on private business, from Fort Monroe; 2d Lieut. Charles P. George, 16th Infantry, 1813 19th Street, N. W., on leave; Major Theo. J. Eckerson, Q. M. Dept., Ebbitt House, settling accounts previous to retirement in January next; 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, 1916 35th Street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, 1104 2d Street, N. W., on leave.

LIEUT. (Junior Grade) E. B. Underwood, U. S. N., reported for duty in the Hydrographic Office at Washington on Wednesday.

LIEUT. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., who has been spending a year's leave travelling in China with his wife, will relieve Lieut. John H. Moore as Chief of the Meteorological division of the Hydrographic Office on Oct. 1.

The retirement, this week, of Lt. Col. O. H. Moore, promotes Maj. H. H. Offley, 19th Inf., to the Lt. Col. of the 17th; Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 10th, to Major, 19th Infantry. 1st Lieutenant John Drum, 10th Infantry, a Captaincy in that regiment and 2d Lieutenant T. J. Clay, a 1st Lieutenant.

CAPTAIN D. F. Callinan, 1st Infantry, is on his way East for a two years' tour on recruiting service.

CAPT. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf., has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association. The membership now numbers 875.

JUDGE Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island this week, from leave.

The steamer *Edna*, of the Wickford Line to Newport, R. I., broke a part of her machinery and had her packing blown out while on the trip to Newport Monday night, and did not reach there until five o'clock next morning. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Major and Mrs. W. B. Wetmore were taken off the *Edna* by one of Commodore Luco's steam launches. They did not, however, gain the advantage sought by the transfer. They left the *Edna* before midnight, and when the launch had steamed away it was discovered that her supply of water and coal were insufficient to carry her to Newport, and very soon it was a case of drift with her. Meantime dawn broke, and when the *Edna* arrived at Newport, it was found that the Wetmore party had not arrived, the *New Hampshire*'s large launch was sent in search of the smaller one, which was finally found off Bullock's Point, about thirteen miles up the Bay.

GENERAL J. Waits De Peyster met with a painful accident on Saturday, September 6. While riding through the woods near his country place at Tivoli he was thrown, striking on his side upon a stump or stone and was badly bruised.

ADMIRAL Sir Erasmus Ommaney, British Navy, was in New York this week, with headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GENERAL S. V. Benét, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Thursday; General W. H. Emory, U. S. A., and Professor Coppee at the Hotel Brunswick.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, U. S. N., was married, Sept. 18, at Baltimore, to Miss Miona Lanahan.

#### THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 17, amid general enthusiasm and good-feeling. A host of distinguished personages was present, including Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Generals Logan, Cist, Kilgour, Butterfield, Horace Porter, Woodford, Parkhurst, Carr, Barnum, etc. The business session in the City Hall was called to order by General Sheridan shortly after 11 a. m., and reports were read and disposed of. In the afternoon various points of interest were visited, and in the evening a reception was given in the Mayor's office in honor of Generals Sheridan and Logan. Afterwards the Society met again in City Hall, where the Mayor extended the hospitalities of Rochester to the visitors. General Sheridan in responding, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER: The members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland highly appreciate the warm welcome and kindly feeling which they have received of you at this, their annual meeting. They highly appreciate the kind words of welcome from his Honor the Mayor, and they feel that unto him and all the people of this city are due their most hearty thanks. There were a great many soldiers from Rochester in the Army of the Cumberland, who served with us in the West, and we have often heard them speak of you and your beautiful city, and they have often asked us to hold our annual reunion here. This invitation was accepted at our meeting a year ago, and it has certainly been seldom, if ever, that men have received a more cordial and hearty greeting than we have to-day. Mr. Mayor and Ladies of Rochester: In behalf of the Army of the Cumberland, to you I extend my sincere thanks. We may meet you elsewhere, but we shall never have a happier time than we have spent here in this city of Rochester.

A reunion song was then sung and a poem read by Benjamin F. Taylor, entitled "Chickamauga." The ovation of the evening was then delivered by Major Wm. H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, on Gen. George H. Thomas.

At the business session, on Thursday, a report on the Garfield Monument was read, and the Hon. J. B. Foraker of Ohio was chosen orator for the next reunion, which will be held at Grand Rapids in September, 1885. The following officers were then elected: President, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Henry M. Cist; Treasurer, Gen. J. S. Fullerton; Recording Secretary, Col. John W. Steele; also a Vice-President for each State.

General Underwood then reported that in the hands of the publication committee were memoirs of Gen. George T. Buell, Capt. W. L. Mallory, Col. E. B. Whitman, Gen. Emerson Opdyke, Major J. Lee Drury, Major Caleb Bates, Col. C. H. Dean, Col. S. W. Hollingsworth. Gen. Porter was then called for and made a few remarks, after which a dispatch to Gen. Sheridan was read, extending the greetings of the veterans of the Association of the Louisville Legion of War.

The reunion terminated with a banquet given in the armory to the society by the citizens of Rochester. The following toasts were given and responded to: "The Army of the Cumberland," by Capt. J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati; "The First battle of Bull Run, Its Lesson," by the Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester; "New York in the War," by the Hon. R. E. Fenton, ex-Governor of New York; "The Rank and File," by the Rev. John A. Nelson, of Mumford, N. Y.; "The War Governors," by the Hon. A. G. Curtin, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; "The Eastern Troops in the Army of the Cumberland," by Gen. A. B. Underwood, of Boston; "The Memory of Gen. Joseph Hooker," by Gen. Daniel Butterfield; "The Loyal Men of the South," by Capt. William Cassius Goodloe, of Lexington, Ky.; "The Volunteer Soldiers," by Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois; "Our Dead Comrades," by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; "Women in the War," by Gen. Horace Porter.

The committee having in charge the reunion some time ago sent the late Judge Folger an invitation to be present and to reply to the toast, "The Finances of the War." He hesitated to answer on account of the precarious condition of his health, and his answer has been decided by death. The life sized portrait of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, has been sent to Rochester by the artist, Miss Ransom, who has also presented the society a life sized portrait of Garfield as he appeared when chief of Gen. Rosecrans' staff.

GEORGE LOYALL, 2d Congressional District of Virginia, has been authorized to report to the Naval Academy on Sept. 20 for examination for appointment as a Naval Cadet.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 107, H. Q. A., Sept. 12, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, para. 2727 to 2747, inclusive, of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 14, '80, 92, and 119, H. Q. A., 1882, and G. O. 38, H. Q. A., 1883, are revoked, and the following para. will be substituted therefor:

2737. The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked on the blouse and overcoat by chevrons of cloth, and on the uniform coat by chevrons of gold lace. The chevrons will be worn points down; those upon the uniform coat and blouse will be above the elbow; those on the overcoat will be below the elbow, with the point one-half inch above the cuff.

## CLOTH CHEVRONS.

The cloth chevrons to be of the same color as the facing of the uniform coat, except those worn on the overcoat by infantry, which will be of dark blue cloth. The engineers' chevrons are to be piped with white cloth. The bars of the chevrons will be one-half inch wide, separated by silk stitching, white for engineers and overcoats for infantry, black for all others; the upper and lower edges to be finished or bound with a similar stitching. The arms of the chevron bars to be six or seven inches long, to be the arcs of a circle of about twenty-five inches radius, and to meet at an angle of about ninety-six degrees; distance between extreme outer ends about nine inches.

Rank will be indicated as follows:

For a sergeant major.—Three bars and an arc of three bars.

For a quartermaster sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars.

For a saddler sergeant.—Three bars and a saddler's round knife; handle upward. Knife of the following dimensions: Handle one and three-fourths inches long, three-fourths inch wide near top, five-eighths inch near blade; blade one and one-eighth inches deep in centre; from point to point of blade, three and one-fourth inches; centre of edge and one-fourth inches above inner angle of chevron.

For a chief trumpeter.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, with a bugle of pattern worn on cap, in the centre.

For a principal musician.—Three bars and a bugle.

For an ordnance sergeant.—Three bars and a star.

For a post quartermaster sergeant.—Three bars and a crossed key and pen.

For a commissary sergeant.—Three bars and a crescent (points front), one and one-fourth inches above the inner angle of chevron.

For a hospital steward.—A half chevron of emerald-green cloth one and three-fourths inches wide, piped with yellow cloth, running obliquely downward from the outer to the inner seam of the sleeve, and at an angle of about thirty degrees with a horizontal, and in the centre a "caduceus" two inches long, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve."

For a 1st sergeant.—Three bars and a lozenge.

For a sergeant.—Three bars.

For a regimental and battalion color sergeant.—Three bars and a spade one and one-fourth inches in diameter.

For a corporal.—Two bars.

For a farrier.—A horseshoe, of cloth, four inches in diameter, worn toe uppermost.

For a pioneer.—Two crossed hatchets, of cloth, same color and material as the facings of the uniform coat, to be sewed on each sleeve, above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron (those of a corporal to be just above and resting on the chevron), the head of the hatchet to be upward, its edge outward, of the following dimensions, viz.: Handle four and one-half inches long, one-fourth to one-third of an inch wide; hatchet two inches long, one-half wide at the edge.

For enlisted men of the Signal Corps.—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army. Two embroidered signal flags, crossed, each three-fourths of an inch square, bearing in the centre a square one-fourth of an inch wide, with red inner square; the other red, with white inner square. Flags and squares bullion edged; staves three inches long, with silver spears, made upon a piece of dark blue cloth, three inches square, with the corner rounded off. This device to be worn by the non-commissioned officers above the chevrons; by privates of the first class on both arms; and by privates of the second class on the left arm only, in the same position as the chevron of non-commissioned officers.

## GOLD LACE CHEVRONS.

The gold lace chevrons will be of the same dimensions as the cloth chevrons, stitched upon cloth of the same color as the facing of the uniform coat. Those for engineers to have a stitching of white silk upon each edge of the gold lace.

The chevron for hospital stewards to be made of green cloth, bound with gold tracing braid on each edge, and with caduceus embroidered with gold thread, according to pattern in the Q. M. General's Office.

2738. To indicate service.—All enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, of either three or five years, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron of gold lace, one half inch wide, stitched upon a piece of dark blue cloth of the color of the uniform coat, and extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one-half inch above the point of the cuff.

2739. To indicate service in war.—A diagonal half chevron of gold lace, one-half inch wide, with piping on each side one-eighth of an inch wide, of cloth of the same color as the facings of the uniform coat in which the soldier earned the right to wear it, those for engineers to have in addition a stitching of white silk on each side of the gold lace. To be worn on both sleeves of the uniform coat.

2740. All soldiers who have served during the war of the rebellion, and who were honorably discharged; all who have served in the Indian campaigns enumerated in general orders from the Headquarters of the Army; and all who have served or may serve in such other Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war as may from time to time be so designated by the Secretary of War, are entitled to wear the "service-in-war" chevron.

The "service-in-war" chevron will be worn next the cuff; above this will be worn the "service" chevron, and if more than one, ascending in the order of time in which they were earned.

None of the service chevrons will be worn on the overcoat or blouse.

2741. War and service chevrons are issued without charge.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

CHAUNCY McKEEVEN, Actg. Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Sept. 12, 1884.

Directs regimental commanders to forward their annual target records not later than October 10 next, and calls attention to the detailed instructions contained in G. O. 25, of 1882, and to the changes in requirements for classification made by G. O. 12, c. s., from the H. Q. of the Army, A. G. O., and a strict conformity therewith will be observed in the preparation of their reports.

"When an officer or enlisted man is transferred at any time during the target year, he will be provided with a certificate of his best scores made in his former command, and will be taken up in his new organization with the full credit attained in his last one. In order that his former organization may not lose credit for his firing prior to his transfer, he will be included in the report in the class to which he belonged at that time. To prevent, however, his being counted twice in the total strength of both organizations, he will be dropped from the total forming the divisor used in computing the figure of merit of his former command, and will be included in the divisor of the one to which he actually belongs at the time of making his annual classification in rifle firing." (Decision of the Lieut. Gen. commanding the Army, Sept. 10, 1884.)

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Aug. 30, 1884.

Gives directions that the annual target reports of regiments be forwarded to Dep't. H. Q. as soon as practicable after Sept. 30, 1884.

Should any of the companies desire to compete for the Nevada Trophy, the scores made should be submitted in the form required by G. O. 52, from H. Q. A.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 6, 1884.

The following is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"The State Department has communicated to the Secretary of War, the conclusion reached by the Mexican Government, that the agreement for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line, by the troops of the United States and Mexico, published in G. O. 57 [A. G. O.] of last year, terminated on the 18th [August] ultimo." [Telegram, Sept. 5, 1884, from the H. Q. A., through H. Q. Div. of the Missouri.]

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 6, 1884.

Gives instructions as to the rendition of the annual Target records of regiments to be forwarded not later than Oct. 10, 1884.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Lieut. Col. T. M. Vincent, A. A. G., is relieved as member of G. C. M. appointed to meet at San Antonio, Tex., by W. D. Order, Sept. 12, 1884 (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.)

Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. G., will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on public business (S. O. 106, Sept. 5, D. California)

Leave of absence for three days is granted Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., Chicago, Ills. (S. O. 113, Sept. 16, Div. Missouri.)

## QUARTERMASTER AND SUBSTINENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Forts Totten and Pembina, D. T., on public business (S. O. 100, Sept. 11, D. Dakota).

Supt. Wm M. Jones, recently appointed, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and assume charge of the Seven Pines National Cemetery near that place (Q. M. G. O., Sept. 16).

Col. J. A. Perry, A. Q. M. G., is detailed a member of the Board of Officers to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., to recommend a site for brick barracks to be constructed for the light battery at that post (S. O. 186, Sept. 13, D. East).

Supt. Thos. D. McAlpine is relieved from duty at the Seven Pines National Cemetery, and will proceed to Mound City, Ills., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. Ewald Schneider (G. O., Sept. 12, Q. M.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Mountain, Colo., on public business (S. O. 75, Sept. 7, D. N. M.) The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of California, will grant a furlough for six months to Commissary Sergt. Nathan W. Manning, Benicia Barracks (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergt. Arthur J. Smith, Fort Lapwai, Idaho, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., and report for duty, relieving Commissary Sergt. George R. Kemp, who will proceed to Fort Halleck for duty (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. H. Nash, C. S., will relieve Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Burns, A. C. G. S., from duty as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, at Baltimore, Md., on or before Sept. 20, 1884, and will temporarily perform that duty in addition to his present duties as depot commissary of subsistence in Washington. Lieut. Col. Burns will report in person on or before Sept. 30, to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East, for duty as chief commissary of subsistence of that division and department, to relieve Colonel Henry F. Clarke, A. C. G. S. Col. Clarke, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Burns, will, in anticipation of his retirement from active service, proceed to his home and await further orders (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., is announced as having resumed the duty of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dept. Texas, Sept. 9, and Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., is announced as relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept., continuing as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, San Antonio, Texas (G. O. 24, Sept. 11, D. Texas).

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

The troops in Dept. Arizona will be paid to muster of Aug. 31, as follows: At Forts Mojave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr. At Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell, and McDowell, by Major W. H. Comeyge, Paymr. At Forts Apache, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos Agency, and Camp on Ash Creek, by Major F. M. Cox, Paymr. (S. O. 79, Aug. 28, D. Arizona.)

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops there stationed (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, Div. Mo.)

## ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

During the absence of the Chief of Engineers, Col. John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, will take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., will be relieved from his present duties under the immediate orders of Major Samuel M. Madsen, and will proceed to St. Louis, and report to Major Charles B. Suter for duty as secretary and disbursing officer of the Missouri River Commission (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas McDermott will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph Burkhardt, on furlough, is relieved from duty at Fort Sully, and Ord. Sergt. Miles Varley will be relieved from duty at Fort Randall, and will proceed to Fort Sully, Dakota Ty., and report for duty (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Henry M. Cronkhite, Asst. Surg., Dept. of Platte, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Missouri, for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Arthur W. Taylor, Asst. Surg., Dept. of the Missouri, will report to the C. G., Dept. of Platte, for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John H. Barthol, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia (S. O. 183, Sept. 2, D. Columbia).

S. O. 81, directing Asst. Surg. W. W. R. Fisher to proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., is modified as to direct him to proceed to Fort Apache, A. T. Delay in reporting is extended till Sept. 6 (S. O. 89, Sept. 2, Div. Pacific).

Hospital Steward Carlos H. Howard will report to the C. O., Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. 70, Sept. 18, D. Platte).

Hospital Steward H. Harbers was discharged, by expiration of service, at Fort Stanton, N. M., Aug. 27, and re-enlisted Aug. 28, 1884.

Hospital Steward Henry Biederick (late Private, Co. G, 17th Inf., on duty as Hospital Steward, 3d Class, with Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, under command of 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cav.) was appointed to date Nov. 22, 1883. Warrant given Sept. 2, 1884.

## CHAPLAINS.

The journey performed by Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, from Portland to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and return, between Aug. 16 and 18, was made under telegraphic instructions of the Dept. Comdg., which are confirmed (S. O. 192, Sept. 1, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence granted Chaplain John V. Lewis, Fort Omaha, Neb., is extended eight days (S. O. 79, Sept. 12, D. Platte.)

So much of S. O. 198, as directs the transfer Oct. 1, of Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave from the Dept. of the Columbia to the Dept. of Texas, is revoked, and he will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, for duty at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O., Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending September 13, 1884:

2d Lieut. B. E. and K. 3d Art., to Atlanta, Ga.

Co. A, 8th Inf., to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Co. D, 8th Inf., to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

Co. I, 8th Inf., to Fort McDermitt, Nev.

Co. K, 8th Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.

Troop C, 10th Cav., to Fort Stockton, Tex.

Troop L, 10th Cav., to Fort Davis, Tex.

## 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major David S. Gordon is authorized to proceed to Sacramento, Cal., to be absent not to exceed four days (S. O. 108, Sept. 8, D. Cal.)

## 2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Col. John P. Hatch is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on three cavalry horses for which 1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley is accountable (S. O. 180, Aug. 28, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. H. T. Allen to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is confirmed (S. O. 182, Sept. 1, D. Columbia.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Eli L. Huggins is further extended two months (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

2d Lieut. George H. Morgan will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., his presence there as Instructor of Rifle Practice in the Dept. of Arizona being required (S. O. 89, Sept. 2, Div. P.)

## 4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Bellas is extended fourteen days (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Private F. J. Neimeck, Troop G, on completion of his examination for the position of Hospital Steward, will proceed to San Carlos for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 84, Sept. 5, D. Ariz.)

Capt. O. M. Callahan is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 85, Sept. 8, D. Ariz.)

Q. M. Sergt. Samihei A. Trask and Private Joseph Kellner, Troop H, will return to Fort Lowell, A. T., with permission to delay ten days on route (S. O., Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to Omaha, Neb., to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Platte (S. O. 180, Sept. 10, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect Nov. 1, 1884, is granted 2d Lieut. H. J. Goldman (S. O., Sept. 18, H. Q. A.)

## 6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. Robert Hanna will be relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at San Diego Barracks, Cal., by 2d Lieut. E. Hubert, 8th Inf. (S. O. 104, Sept. 1, D. Cal.)

Corpl. D. Von Wiegand has been promoted sergeant and Private Frank Allen appointed corporal in Troop H, and Private David Specht appointed corporal in Troop D.

## 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieut. J. C. Gresham, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 180, Sept. 10, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Gresham is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 100, Sept. 11, D. Dak.)

## 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps and 2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 180, Sept. 10, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Louis T. Morris is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

## 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Capt. J. T. Morrison and 2d Lieut. W. E. Shippe are detailed additional members of the G. C. M. at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 118, Sept. 8, D. Tex.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Samuel L. Woodward, Adj't., Fort Davis, Tex., is extended one month (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, Div. M.)

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

In addition to his other duties, Capt. J. W. MacMurray will conduct the business of the office of the Chief Engineer of the Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 28, Aug. 29, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. George P. Andrews, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 104, Sept. 1, D. Cal.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, Fort Canby, W. T., is extended three days (S. O. 183, Sept. 2, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster is relieved from temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, and will return to Fort Mason, Cal. (S. O. 105, Sept. 3, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. John V. White is detailed member of G. C. M.,

and 1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster is relieved from duty as member thereof (S. O. 105, Sept. 3, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. F. S. Rice is authorized to proceed to Sacramento, Cal., to be absent not to exceed four days (S. O. 108, Sept. 8, D. Cal.).

#### 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, R. Q. M., will proceed from Camp Virginia, Va., to Washington Barracks, D. C., on public business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 188, Sept. 17, D. Cal.).

Sergt. R. J. Williams, Bat. B., and 1st Sergt. John Berger, Bat. H., now at Creedmoor, members of the team of the Div. of Atlantic for 1884, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and await the distribution of prizes (S. O. 52, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

Capt. H. G. Litchfield will proceed to Governor's Island on public business connected with his duties at Creedmoor, N. Y. (S. O. 51), Sept. 13, Div. A.).

#### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Capt. Edward Field will return to his proper station in the Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 90, Sept. 6, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, member of the rifle team of the Div. of Atlantic for 1884 now at Creedmoor, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and await the distribution of prizes (S. O. 52, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

2d Lieut. S. E. Allen will proceed to Governor's Island on public business, returning to Creedmoor, N. Y., upon its completion (S. O. 51, Sept. 13, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. F. E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, having completed his duties at Creedmoor, N. Y., will return to Governor's Island (S. O. 52, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

Bugler Hugh Tolton and Privates Aaron Kitchell and Richard Brockman, of Bat. M., have been appointed corporals.

A Staten Island despatch says: "Stephen F. Cross, a Brooklyn lad, wishing to be a soldier, enlisted in the 5th Artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, where he distinguished himself by his good conduct. Even \$20,000 left him by his mother was an insufficient inducement to him to stay at home. His father sent out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Court on the ground that his son was under age when he joined the Army. The boy's warlike career was cut short by Judge Benedict on Wednesday, who discharged him from the Service on the ground that his enlistment was illegal, and ordered him to pay for his uniform."

#### 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is extended twenty-five days (S. O. 109, Sept. 11, Div. M.).

#### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Col. Frank Wheaton is appointed special inspector at Fort Custer d'Alene, I. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores for which Capt. R. Norwood, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 130, Aug. 28, D. Columbia.).

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam is appointed special inspector at Fort Spokane, W. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores for which 1st Lieut. John K. Waring is accountable (S. O. 130, Aug. 28, D. Columbia.).

The journey performed by Capt. A. S. Daggett to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is confirmed (S. O. 132, Sept. 1, D. Columbia.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.).

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

The leave of absence granted Col. John R. Brooke, Fort Shaw, M. T., is extended one month, with permission to apply for further extension until the meeting of the Swain General Court-martial (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, Div. M.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. John H. Page, Fort Missoula, M. T., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 101, Sept. 12, D. Dak.).

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, Fort Custer, M. T., is extended one month (S. O. 113, Sept. 16, Div. M.).

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. A. McD. McCook (S. O. 78, Sept. 8, D. Platte.).

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., to relieve 1st Lieut. Robert Hanna, 6th Cav., as A. A. Q. M. and A. O. S. (S. O. 164, Sept. 1, D. Cal.).

Capt. D. T. Wells is authorized to proceed to Sacramento, Cal., to be absent not to exceed four days (S. O. 108, Sept. 8, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Richard H. Wilson is relieved from duty at Fort Gaston, and will join his company at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 108, Sept. 8, D. Cal.).

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, having completed duty at Creedmoor, N. Y., will return to Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 52, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

The 1. O. 12 h Inf. is authorized to direct the band of his regiment to proceed from Madison Barracks to Fort Ontario, N. Y., there to remain for a period not to exceed ten days, thence to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to remain for a similar period (S. O. 187, Sept. 5, D. East.).

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Lieut.-Col. B. E. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed at once to Santa Fe and report to the District Commander (S. O. 76, Sept. 8, D. N. M.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith (S. O. 179, Sept. 9, Dept. M.).

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

The journey performed by 2d Lieut. F. F. Eastman to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is confirmed (S. O. 132, Sept. 1, D. Columbia.).

2d Lieut. H. G. Cabell, Jr., will proceed to Hood River, Ore., and such other points as may be necessary, on public business (S. O. 134, Sept. 4, D. Columbia.).

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, Fort Buford, D. T., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 110, Sept. 12, Div. M.).

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 180, Sept. 10, Dept. M.).

Col. Matthew M. Blunt is detailed as a member of the G. O. M. appointed to meet at San Antonio, Tex., by an order from the War Dept., dated Sept. 12, 1884, vice Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Asst. Adj't. Gen., relieved (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.).

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles G. Gilbert.

Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to his home and await further orders (S. O. Sept. 13, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service this date, in conformity with sec. 1251, R. S. (S. O., Sept. 15, H. Q. A.)

With the approval of the Secretary of War, so much of par. 7, S. O. 152, July 1, 1884, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. James M. Burns, is revoked, and he will be relieved from duty on the recruiting service on receipt of this order, and will then proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to Brig.-Gen. David S. Stanley for duty as Aide-de-camp (S. O., Sept. 16, H. Q. A.).

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Major William L. Kellogg (promoted from Captain, 10th Inf.), will proceed from Fort Bliss, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to a station (S. O., Sept. 17, H. Q. A.).

#### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Lieut.-Col. Caleb R. Layton will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur, president of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, and hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.).

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. C. M. Truitt (S. O. 78, Sept. 8, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect between Oct. 15 and 25, 1884, is granted 2d Lieut. S. E. Sparrow (S. O., Sept. 13, H. Q. A.).

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Oskaloosa, M. Smith, A. D. C., San Antonio, Tex., is extended ten days (S. O. 112, Sept. 15, Div. M.).

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Capt. J. T. Haskell, having completed duty at Creedmoor, N. Y., will return to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 53, Sept. 17, Div. A.).

Corp. Henry Cane, Co. A, member of the rifle team of the Div. of Atlantic for 1884, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and await the distribution of prizes (S. O. 52, Sept. 15, Div. A.).

#### 25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Capt. Gaines Lawson, having completed duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 180, Sept. 10, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. E. F. Glenn is relieved from further duty in connection with rifle competition at Fort Snelling, and will rejoin his company (S. O. 100, Sept. 11, D. Dak.).

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Boise Barracks, I. T., Sept. 4. Detail: Major James S. Brisbin, 2d Cav.; Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Ebert, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. T. H. Wilson, 2d Inf., and Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 180, Aug. 28, D. Columbia.).

At Fort Klamath, Ore., Sept. 8. Detail: Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf.; Capt. S. McConaughay, 14th Inf.; Capt. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. H. C. La Point, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 132, Sept. 1, D. Columbia.).

At San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 15. Detail: Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.; Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; Capt. G. F. Foote and 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Selmer, 3d Art.; 1st Lieuts. S. W. Fountain and J. B. Hickey, Adj't., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 119, Sept. 10, D. Tex.).

At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 22. Detail: Major Richard Loder, 3d Art.; Capt. J. H. Calef and 1st Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art.; 1st Lieuts. J. S. Oyster and Albert Todd, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 188, Sept. 17, D. East.).

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., Sept. 24. Detail: Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art.; Surg. Joseph R. Gibson, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. G. Turnbull, 1st Lieuts. John F. Mount, James O'Hara, and Sedgwick Pratt, R. Q. M., 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 188, Sept. 17, D. East.).

At Jackson Barracks, La., Sept. 24. Detail: Capt. William Sinclair and James R. Kelly, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Charles Biard, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, 2d Lieuts. Beverly W. Dunn and Louis Osthheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 188, Sept. 17, D. East.).

At Army Board, Sept. 24. Detail: Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav., will meet at Fort Bowie, Sept. 10, to report upon the alleged loss of two paulins, for which Capt. O. W. Williams, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 84, Sept. 5, D. Ariz.).

A Board of Survey will convene at Santa Fe, Sept. 9, to fix the responsibility for one horse and three Army wagons for which 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cav., failed to properly account on his return of quartermaster stores for the 4th quarter, 1880, while Post Quartermaster at Fort Cummings, N. M., and which is alleged to have been transferred to

Lieut. Stafford, 15th Inf. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. G. H. Patten, 23d Inf. (S. O. 76, Sept. 8, D. N. M.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Webster, 4th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. C. Dunc, Jr., 3d Cav., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 11, to report upon the deficiency of clothing invoiced by Lieut. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav., A. A. Q. M. at Santa Fe, N. M., to Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cav., A. A. Q. M., Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 179, Sept. 9, Dept. M.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. C. L. Best, 4th Art.; Major Dallas Bache, Surg., and Capt. John Egan, 4th Art., will meet at Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 16, to recommend a site for brick barracks to be constructed for the light battery nearer to its stables than the quarters at present occupied by it (S. O. 186, Sept. 12, D. East.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art.; Lieut.-Col. E. P. Vollum, Surg.; Major Marcus P. Miller and Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 5th Art., will meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 15, to recommend a site for brick barracks to be constructed for the light battery convenient to its stables (S. O. 186, Sept. 12, D. East.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon, Capt. James E. Wilson, and 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, R. Q. M., 2d Art., will meet at Camp Virginia, Va., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Q. M. Sergt. Adelbert Hirtz, 3d Art., will report for examination (S. O. 187, Sept. 15, D. East.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. C. L. Best, Capt. J. G. Turnbull, and 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, R. Q. M., 3d Art., will meet at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Q. M. Sergt. Joseph Baur, 3d Art., will report for examination (S. O. 187, Sept. 15, D. East.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. O. B. Willcox, Capt. James Halloran, and 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., 12th Inf., will meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Sgt. Major Charles Wederson and Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Purvis, 12th Inf., will report for examination (S. O. 187, Sept. 15, D. East.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. H. M. Black, Capt. Charles Wheaton, and 1st Lieut. L. R. Olgett, R. Q. M., 23d Inf., will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Q. M. Sergt. William Arnold, 23d Inf., will report for examination (S. O. 187, Sept. 15, D. East.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Valery Havard, Asst. Surg.; Capt. G. F. Foote and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, Sept. 12, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of a lot of golden syrup (S. O. 120, Sept. 11, D. Tex.).

**Figure of Merit.**—The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army decided that, in addition to the exceptions authorized by G. O. No. 25, 1883, and G. O. No. 12, current series, men in confinement under guard during the entire target practice session will be disregarded in computing the figure of merit. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 8, 1884.)

**Flour or Bread.**—Upon the question as to whether the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army are entitled to draw flour or bread, or both, at their option; the Secretary of War decides that they can only draw bread from the post bakery, the same as other enlisted men. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 8, 1884.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of Texas.**—The Apache Rocket says: "Fort Davis has long been a military post of importance, and it is steadily growing as such, under the management of General Grierson, who thinks it is the best point for a post in all the West and Southwest. It is now an eight company post and orders have been issued to increase it to twelve, while the impression prevails that it will be raised to a brigade post. The post is one that would readily command the entire Rio Grande border as well as the line along New Mexico. Besides, Army officers have pronounced in its favor because of its healthfulness, its pure water, and its superb climate."

**Department of the Platte.**—A Fort Douglass correspondent writes: "Ground has been broken for the erection of two double and one single set of officers' quarters, near the commanding officer's quarters. The buildings will be of frame and handsomely finished, and with bath rooms. A new guard house is also in process of construction."

**Department of the East.**—A Washington despatch says: "A conflict of authority having arisen between Capt. J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of the construction of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and Col. Hamblin, Superintendent of the Reservation under the Interior Department, concerning the use of free public springs of water for building purposes, Secretary Lincoln has advised Capt. Jacobs that until a final decision in the case is reached by the War Department, the supply of water must be restored to the pipes furnishing free and leased beds under control of the Interior Department."

A correspondent at Pittsburg, N. Y., writes: "The celebration here Sept. 11 of the memorable victory of Sept. 11, 1814, was a most successful occasion, and the U. S. troops at the barracks lent efficient aid. Lieutenant Colonel La Motte, 12th Infantry, was chief marshal, with Lieut. McCarthy as one of his aides, and Captains Craige and Viven's companies were in line and looked magnificently. Their dress parade was warmly applauded, and at its conclusion the Pittsburg Fire Department presented each company (C and I, 12th Infantry) with a beautiful silver set, consisting of a water pitcher, salver and goblets, in acknowledgment of the great service which they had rendered on the occasion. They were received with hearty thanks, and this closed the interesting doings of the day."

**Department of California.**—The Alta says: "Major Haskin had the Light Battery down on the beach for target practice Friday morning, the target being Arch Rock, distant about a mile and three quarters. Eleven rounds of solid shot were fired, of which five hit the rock, the others dropping very near it."

## RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1884.

(Continued from Journal of Sept. 13, p. 129.)

*Army Contest.*—Commences at Fort Leavenworth Oct. 1, under the conduct of Col. J. G. Kelton, A. A. G.

*Division of the Atlantic.*—The regular competitions closed Sept. 18. Last week we gave the team, with scores. The Department of the East regimental team skirmish match took place Friday, Sept. 12, and was won by the team of the 4th U. S. Artillery, with an aggregate score of 742. On Saturday, Sept. 13, an independent skirmish match was shot, open only to scorers and competitors excluded from the regimental team match, and the prize was won by Private Geo. Johnston, Battery L, 2d Artillery, with a score of 69. Then followed the contest for the Department's skirmishers' medal by members of the winning team (4th Artillery) in the regimental skirmishers' match. The medal was won by Private Cranley, E, with a score of 84. Lieut. C. P. Miller got 2d prize, score 84; Corp. Huddleston, K, 3d, 69; Private Yates, H, 4th, 67. The remaining members stood as follows: Stamford, 65; Lockhart, 68; Ryan, 63; Crist, 61; Rawson, 59; Collins, 54; Blake, 33. Lieut. Anderson voluntarily withdrew from this match because he had won the Division skirmishers' medal.

*Division of the Pacific.*—The competitions took place Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, Sept. 11, 12, and 13, at the Presidio of San Francisco, supervised by Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery. No account as yet.

*Department of California.*—The contests closed Aug. 30, the following being the team: (1) Corp. Henry Hopkins, H, 1st Art., best two days' score, 179; (2) Sergt. Jacob Sanders, B, 8th Inf., 176; (3) 1st Sergt. F. Bracken, M, 1st Art., 175; (4) Corp. J. W. Bryant, 8th Inf., 174; (5) Private J. B. Foley, C, 2d Cav., 173; (6) Corp. H. S. Ogilvie, band, 8th Inf., 173; (7) Sergt. W. Wille, E, 8th Inf., 172; (8) 1st Sergt. N. C. Leowen, K, 2d Cav., 172; (9) Sergt. E. C. Lickiss, D, 1st Art., 171; (10) Sergt. H. A. Brede, H, 8th Inf., 171; (11) Corp. T. Casey, I, 8th Inf., 170; (12) Corp. J. D. Murphy, A, 8th Inf., 163. *Alternates*—(1) Sergt. F. C. Karst, A, 2d Cav., 162; (2) Corp. J. Moyer, K, 8th Inf., 162.

Corp. H. Hopkins, Battery H, 1st Art., was accordingly the winner of the Department gold medal. The Department medal for the individual skirmish match was won by Corp. H. S. Ogilvie, drum major of the 8th Inf., with a total score of 226. Some excellent scores were made by contestants at a "running target" at 100 and 200 yards, 1st Sergt. Francis Bracken, Battery M, 1st Art., heading the list with a total score of 37 (two days' shooting, 5 shots per man per day).

In announcing the results of the Department contest Gen. Pope says: "It is observed that the team percentage of the best two days' scores is 82.10, and that there is a difference of but 4.29 per cent. between the scores of the first and eleventh marksmen on the team, which indicates the general interest, careful attention, and judicious instruction of company commanders in the Department during the past year in the important duty of rifle practice on the range. The scores made at the moving target are very creditable, but those made on the skirmish range, where the highest skill of the riflemen is demanded, and where, probably, in the near future Department and Division annual competitions must be decided, are not as good as the Department Commander had reason to expect, considering the facilities provided for this kind of practice."

## COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private John Osmaston, Troop E, 7th Cavalry, recently tried at Fort Meade for disobedience of orders, etc., the reviewing officer, General Terry says: "The prisoner having pleaded guilty, a witness for the prosecution was examined. The testimony of this witness as to the circumstances of the offences alleged was admissible and necessary to a full understanding of the degree of criminality, but his testimony as to the conduct of the prisoner on an occasion not mentioned in the charges upon which he was being tried was inadmissible. With the foregoing exception, the proceedings, the findings and sentence are approved. As the effect of its inadmissible testimony was to increase in severity the punishment awarded, the sentence is mitigated to confinement at hard labor under charge of the guard at the post where the prisoner's troop may be serving, for six months, and forfeiture of ten dollars per month of his pay for the same period. (G. C. M. O. 118, D. Dakota, 1884.)

In the case of Private W. Roll, Co. B, 11th Infantry, tried for neglect of duty, General Terry says: "The Court erred in allowing the Judge Advocate to question a witness for the defence in regard to the character of the accused. The question was inadmissible as the accused had offered no evidence in character, and moreover, there was nothing in the examination-in-chief of the witness to justify such a question on cross examination. With the above exception, the proceedings are approved. From the evidence in this case, it is manifest that there was such a lack of intent or of neglect of duty as to relieve the accused from criminality; a fact which the members of the Court seem to have recognized in their recommendation to clemency signed by all the members. The findings and sentence are disapproved, and the accused will be released from confinement and returned to duty." (G. C. M. O. 120, D. Dakota, Aug. 15.)

## BANK IN THE MEDICAL CORPS.

We last week gave the points of the decision of the Secretary of War in the case of Assistant Surgeon O'Reilly, U. S. A., and we here give the full text of the decision, which contains some interesting rulings:

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General. Asst. Surgeon O'Reilly's claim to the precedence indicated by him is based on the following grounds:

1. He claims precedence over Drs. Patzki, Corson, Dickson, Munro and E. on the ground that his commission as Asst. Surgeon bears a date prior to theirs. They are at present borne on the Army Register above him because computing their Volunteer service with their Regular service they were held to reach the grade of captain in the Medical Corps before him, but the present claim of Dr. O'Reilly to precedence over them is now allowed under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 5, 1884.

2. He also claims precedence over Drs. Axzell, De Haune, Pope, Kimball and De Witt, bearing commissions as assistant surgeons at the same date as his on the ground that his standing upon the examination for admission to the service was higher than theirs, and that by the Army Regulations he was therefore entitled to and did rank them upon entering the service, notwithstanding the act of March 2, 1887, and he cites certain cases now shown in the Army Register as precedents. That claim is not sustained.

The question of the relative rank of Doctor O'Reilly, as affected by the act of March 2, 1887, was long ago settled, and will not be unsettled without further legislation. He suggests that the argument submitted by him as to the weight to be given to the competitive examination has not heretofore been considered. It may be admitted that the administrative regulation as to giving preference according to the standing attained at the examination is a good one, but it cannot stand when it comes in conflict with a positive statute, as in this case, any more than could any other regulation of similar origin, e. g., one ranking the new officers of the same date of commission and appointment by their age or color, or by any other criterion which it would be within the authority of the appointing power to adopt in the absence of a positive statute. A regulation on this subject, whether made by the appointing power or by Congress, may be just or unjust, the

prescribed qualification may be useful or useless to the public service, but, however opinions may differ as to its propriety, that made by Congress must control. It would be but a step from the nullification of the act proposed by Doctor O'Reilly to its nullification by a personal preference of the appointing power, covered by a properly devised regulation to be changed as occasion required.

The precedents cited by Doctor O'Reilly do not help the case. A precedent for almost anything can be found in the records of the War Department, but those named will be noticed. The order adopted in appointing the two lieutenants of artillery mentioned was no doubt an oversight, and was never questioned. The action of Congress requiring a different order was new and unfamiliar, and the new officers went to their regiment in the order in which they were graduated from the Military Academy, and those now in the Service hold other commissions. The case of Captain Rockwell and Strong involved another question as well, and the claim of Captain Strong has been held in suspense by the Department until the question of their relative rank should become one of practical moment. The retirement of Captain Strong, which took place before either of them became entitled to promotion, has rendered a further discussion of these cases unnecessary.

The case of Majors Young and Carpenter was decided in accordance with the act of March 2, 1887, upon a careful computation of the length of their respective services. Major Carpenter was held upon such computation to have had longer prior service. The dates upon which the decision was based may not fully appear in the Army Register, and some omission may have misled Doctor O'Reilly.

3. Doctor O'Reilly submits the question whether he was appointed under the act of July 28, 1866, so as to be affected by the act of March 2, 1887. He was appointed May 14, 1867, as he claims, to fill a vacancy which occurred by the resignation of an officer, February 15, 1866. The act of July 28, 1866, fixed the peace establishment of the Army and repealed all laws inconsistent with its provisions. Doctor O'Reilly might, before the approval of that act, have been appointed as an assistant surgeon under laws then unrepealed, but afterwards he could only be appointed under the new act, as it was the only law existing to which an aspirant could look for the authority for his appointment.

The question of Doctor O'Reilly is therefore answered in the negative.

The schedule submitted by the Adjutant General, by which the Assistant Surgeons of the Army are arranged to take rank and precedence in accordance with date of commission or appointment as required by the act approved July 5, 1884, effect being given to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1887, in the cases of those having the same date of appointment and commission is hereby approved, and they will be so borne upon the Army Register.

Special legislation as to rank of officers of the Medical Department is so conflicting as to make it impossible to use the proper arrangement of the officers as to each other in making a "Relative Rank List," including them with other officers of the Army and give the effect to the law which give the rank of Captains to Assistant Surgeons after a definite term of service. As it is not likely that a practical question, as to the relative rank of Assistant Surgeons with officers of other branches of the Military Service, will arise at one time and place as to more than one Assistant Surgeon, therefore, in order to give Assistant Surgeons the benefit of the rank of Captain, when attained by them, in their relations to officers of the other arms of the Service, the "Relative Rank List" of the whole Army taken together (shown at page 342, *et seq.*, of the current Army Register) will remain as now arranged in the Register, with an explanatory note directing that to ascertain the relative rank of officers of the Medical Department among themselves, reference must be had only to that part of the Army Register relating exclusively to the Medical Department, and not to this which, as to them, is intended to show that the relative rank of any particular officer of the Medical Department among the officers of the other arms of the Service only.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

War Department, Sept. 10, 1884.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

The last few days we have been quite sensational. The principal event was the daring attempt to escape made by prisoners Hoffman and Lancaster. They managed to get the sentinels over them in their power, and struck one of them over the head with a shot gun, thereby discharging it, which was the first intimation of their escape. Hoffman was captured, but Lancaster is still at large.

An attempt was made to burglarize the post laundry a few nights ago, but was frustrated by the sentinels, who nailed the burglar.

Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Infantry, has returned from Fort Snelling, Minn., where he conducted a detachment of recruits for the 17th Infantry.

A detachment of 57 recruits left for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for assignment to the 9th Infantry, Capt. Chas. G. Penney, 6th Infantry, in command.

A detachment of 11 recruits for the 3d Artillery, Fort Barran, Fla., left under charge of Capt. J. J. Murphy.

Major Chas. R. Greenleaf, Depot Surgeon, has gone to New York to conduct 6 recruits to the Pacific Coast.

Major J. B. Keefer, U. S. A., dispensed his favors Sept. 11, and, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 400 men received pay, there has been no disorder.

Mrs. Mason Carter and children have gone to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Judge Sage, of Lebanon, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Burns, wife of the Depot Adjutant. Miss Edith Penney, of Newark, O., is visiting her brother, Capt. Chas. G. Penney, 6th Inf. Mrs. Capt. C. A. Booth gave a paris social on Friday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Myra Lockwood, of New York, who is visiting here.

## THE SPENCER LEE GUN.

We learned something more than a year ago of the organization of a company to manufacture the new Spencer Lee gun, with which many Army officers have already made acquaintance. As the company had not then secured all of its patents we consented to forego any description at that time.

The Spencer gun carries its ammunition in a tubular chamber underneath the barrel and extending half its length. Five cartridges may be carried in the magazine and one may be placed in the barrel. The six shots can be fired in three seconds if desired, and without taking the gun from the shoulder. A slide which serves as a rest for the left hand has only to be pulled a few inches towards the breech of the piece to throw out the exploded shell and cock the hammer, and the forward motion puts a loaded cartridge into the barrel and closes the breech. Nothing simpler or more easily manipulated could be devised.

The gun need not be taken from the shoulder until the magazine is emptied, as it is loaded and cocked with the left hand by running the slide back and forth underneath the barrel, while the right hand pulls the trigger. This gives a great advantage in shooting birds on the wing. Capt. Elmer E. Stubbs, the champion combination wing shot, recently broke fifty clay pigeons out of a possible fifty at 21 yards, with his Spencer, at the fourth notch of the trap. The new Spencer has already won the Connecticut individual championship badge three times within four months, and at the recent clay pigeon tournament in New York it bore off a major part of the honors.

This new arm seems to be in a fair way of revolutionizing the whole system of sporting arms, and it has introduced itself simply by its merits, so that now the entire product of the armory—twelve guns a day—is sold as fast as the pieces can be turned out.

Orders have come from England for all that can be obtained, and the Sultan of Turkey has, through United States Minister Wallace, ordered six of them for the use of himself

and a few of the officials of his retinue. Five of the guns are to cost \$100 each, and one is to cost \$300. It will be one of the finest sporting pieces ever made.

This magazine system has been applied experimentally to military rifles, and has been recommended conditionally by the U. S. Magazine Gun Board, and has been officially tried with excellent results before boards of ordnance officers in Italy and other countries.

The officers of the Windsor Arms Company, who manufacture the guns, are L. A. Bartlett, of New York, president; F. M. Peck, of New York, secretary; and C. M. Spencer, treasurer and general manager.

## PRECEDENCE OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The following list will show the manner in which Assistant Surgeons of the Army will be borne on the Army Register, in accordance with Secretary Lincoln's construction of the Act of July 5, 1884, regarding the status of medical officers. The date following the name is that of commission as assistant surgeon:

1. Henry Linnekin, Feb. 28, '65; rank by merit, 2; 3 mos. 16 days prior service.
2. Henry McElroy, Feb. 28, '65; rank by merit, 1; no prior service.
3. Thomas F. Axzell, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 5; 4 yrs. prior service.
4. Eyon A. Kooper, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 3; 2 yrs. 1 mo. 7 days prior service.
5. J. V. Cator De Haune, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 9; 2 yrs. 26 days prior service.
6. Calvin D. Witt, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 8; 1 yr. 2 mos. 25 days prior service.
7. Benjamin F. Pope, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 13; 1 yr. 1 day prior service.
8. John H. Barthol, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 1; 11 mos. 21 days prior service.
9. James E. Kimball, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 14; 6 mos. prior service.
10. Henry M. Cronkhite, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 2; no prior service.
11. Robert M. O'Reilly, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 4; no prior service.
12. Charles L. Heizmann, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 6; no prior service.
13. Robert H. White, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 7; no prior service.
14. Alfred C. Girard, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 10; no prior service.
15. Joseph B. Girard, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 11; no prior service.
16. John V. Lauderdale, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 12; no prior service.
17. Leonard Y. Loring, May 14, '67; rank by merit, 15; no prior service.
18. Joseph C. Corson, Oct. 9, '67; rank by merit, 2; 1 yr. 2 mos. 19 days prior service.
19. William J. Wilson, Oct. 9, '67; rank by merit, 1; 3 mos. 4 days prior service.
20. Daniel Weisz, Oct. 9, '67; rank by merit, 3; no prior service.
21. Julius H. Patzki, Nov. 11, '67.
22. John M. Dickson, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 9; 2 yrs. 3 mos. 15 days prior service.
23. Curtis E. Munro, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 5; 1 yr. 11 mos. 14 days prior service.
24. Clarence Ewens, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 11; 1 yr. 10 mos. 23 days prior service.
25. Ezra Woodrow, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 6; 8 mos. 11 days prior service.
26. Frederick W. Elbrey, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 1; no prior service.
27. Washington Watthews, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 2; no prior service.
28. William B. Steinmetz, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 3; no prior service.
29. Jno. D. Hall, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 4; no prior service.
30. Philip F. Harvey, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 7; no prior service.
31. Stevens G. Cowdry, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 8; no prior service.
32. Charles B. Byrne, Nov. 16, '67; rank by merit, 10; no prior service.
33. Charles K. Winne, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 1; 12 yrs. 1 mo. 11 days prior service.
34. Timothy E. Wilcox, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 11; 1 yr. 5 mos. prior service.
35. Fred. C. Ainsworth, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 2; no prior service.
36. Valery Havard, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 3; no prior service.
37. John Van R. Ioff, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 4; no prior service.
38. George W. Adair, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 5; no prior service.
39. Paul R. Brown, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 6; no prior service.
40. Edward B. Moseley, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 7; no prior service.
41. John O. Skinner, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 8; no prior service.
42. James A. Finley, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 9; no prior service.
43. Augustus A. De Loffe, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 10; no prior service.
44. Louis M. Maus, Nov. 10, '74; rank by merit, 12; no prior service.
45. Henry S. Turrill, June 26, '75; rank by merit, 4; 1 yr. 5 mos. 6 days prior service.
46. Curtis E. Price, June 26, '75; rank by merit, 2; 1 yr. 4 mos. 26 days prior service.
47. Blair D. Taylor, June 26, '75; rank by merit, 1; no prior service.
48. James C. Worthington, June 26, '75; rank by merit, 3; no prior service.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Harry H. N. Kisingbury, Mortimer H. Bontelle, and Hutchinson Scott have been designated by the President to appear for examination for admission to the Naval Academy as cadets at large on Saturday next. Mr. Kisingbury is the son of the late Lieut. Kisingbury who lost his life on the Greely expedition. Mr. Bontelle is a brother of Hon. Chas. A. Bontelle, member of Congress from Maine. Hutchinson Scott appears for re-examination, having failed before.

Other candidates who have only recently been designated by members of Congress will also appear for examination on Saturday, Sept. 20, after which no more candidates will be admitted for this year. They are: John Collier, 14th District of Missouri; Howard T. Woods, 31st District of N. Y.; J. James Bichter, 24th District of L. I., and Geo. Loyal, 21st District of Va. The last mentioned young gentleman is the adopted son of Mrs. Farragut and son of B. H. Loyal, formerly of the Navy.

Leroy A. Safford, of Louisiana, has passed his examination for appointment as a naval cadet.

Secretary Chandler, who arrived here Wednesday night, declined all official ceremonies. He spent the night at the residence of Capt. Ramsay. His visit is to see his son, a naval cadet. The Secretary was closeted all the morning with Capt. Ramsay, and in the afternoon visited the naval experimental battery opposite Annapolis, in charge of Commander William M. Folger. He returned to Washington at 4:20 P. M.

Lient J. W. Danenhower, of Arctic fame, has been assigned to the Department of Chemistry and Physics.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHEN LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l. James E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Off Bristol, R. I., Sept. 13. To be at Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, and will soon proceed to New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, for repairs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wiltsie. Off Bristol, R. I., Sept. 13. To be at Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, and will soon proceed to New York.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Off Bristol, R. I., Sept. 13. To be at Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, and will soon proceed to New York.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander B. P. Lambert in temporary command. At Portsmouth, N. H. Will undergo extensive repairs and receive new boilers.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilder. Off Bristol, Sept. 13. To be at Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, and will soon proceed to New York.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm'l. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. a. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Rio de Janeiro July 21. Expected to leave sometime during September.

NIPIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Beely. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro at last account.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Earl English (ordred).

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. a. c. s.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Southampton, England, Sept. 18. On Sept. 3, Rear Admiral Baldwin having been retired, transferred the command of the European Station to Captain H. E. Potter. Rear Admiral Baldwin will leave Liverpool for the United States in the Alaska, Oct. 11. Health of the officers and men on the station good.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicol Ludlow. Left Southampton for Tynemouth, England, Aug. 30, to cruise thence to Leith and Antwerp, where arrived Sept. 15.

KRAZBARGE, 2d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Left Trieste Aug. 9. Arrived at Malaga the 19th, and intended sailing the 29th for Cadiz, Coruna, Ferrol and Lisbon—to reach the latter place by Sept. 20.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left Panama, Aug. 20, for Paya. Capt. George H. Perkins, upon the arrival of the Hartford at Panama, restricted intercourse with the shore on account of the unhealthy state of the Isthmus.

INOQUIN, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, via San Francisco, until Nov. 14. After that date, address as before, Panama, U. S. of C.

Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Will touch at the Marquesa Society Navigators and Fiji Islands. From Melbourne she will go to Auckland, N. Z., and thence to the coast of Chili, visiting Valdivia and Loto, also Tachan, and arriving at Valparaiso about Feb. 14.

LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, (f. a. p. a.) Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Address, Mail, to care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Paya, Peru, Aug. 15. Expected to be at Panama about Oct. 10.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. A cable announces her arrival at Callao, Peru, Sept. 12.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins, Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PISTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Paya, Peru, Aug. 15. Ordered on a cruise to the Galapagos Islands, and thence along the coast of Ecuador, with orders to return to Paya about Sept. 10.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Peru, Aug. 15. To remain for the present, and probably ordered to Paya later on. Mail, address care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

Amasco Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Deet.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Coast of Corea; to be at Nagasaki about Aug. 10, and to relieve the Palos at Canton.

ENTERPRISE, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Yokohama July 29 and arrived at Shanghai Aug. 3. Would be sent to Foo Choo if necessary.

EAGLE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. At Singapore, September 7, and was to sail for Batavia on the 10th, where she arrived Sept. 15, as reported by cable.

JUNIATA, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. Left Yokohama July 29 and arrived at Shanghai Aug. 6.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higgins. Left Shanghai July 30 for Foo Choo.

OMNIPE, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Hong Kong Sept. 1.

PAZON, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Canton, China, Aug. 6. When relieved by the Alert will go to Tientsin.

THIRTON, † 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Off Woosung Aug. 6.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Philip C. Johnson.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Sailed from Bar Harbor on Sept. 12, and arrived at Greenport, Gardner's Bay, L. I., Sept. 15.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of

training squadron, Captain Arthur B. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. G. Wise. Left New London, Sept. 16, on a cruise bound for Wood's Hole, Vineyard Sound. Will remain in that vicinity until about Sept. 28, when she will go into Narragansett Bay.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Trainingship. At New York.

## On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dada. Left Newport, R. I., Sept. 12, for Gardner's Bay, L. I. Will go to New York the last of September, and go out of commission.

DISPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At New York, Sept. 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Erie, Penn.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. Left Newport, R. I., Sept. 12, for Gardner's Bay, L. I. Will proceed to New York the last of September, and go out of commission.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. D. Hitchcock, commanding. At Edgartown, Mass. Address, Wood's Hole, Mass. Visits wreck of *Tallapoosa* daily.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Left Newport, R. I., Sept. 12, for Gardner's Bay, L. I. Will proceed to New York the last of September, and go out of commission.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardlee. At the Navy-yard, New York. Has been ordered to take from New York to Norfolk the new boilers for the Wyoming, and from Norfolk to Portsmouth, N. H., the boilers for the *Vandata*.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 21.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn., Sept. 18. Expected at New York about the middle of October.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarterney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving Ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Castellum*, *Lehigh*, *Matapao*, *Manitou* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullian.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE London *World* says: "The shuffling and reshuffling of the cards in respect to the Admiralty patronage do not lead to satisfactory results, for there never was a time when position and jobbery were so rampant in the British navy as they have been during the last four years."

CIRCULAR, 27, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1884, publishes extract from a circular of the Postmaster General, Sept. 4, fixing the rates of pay for official communication by telegraph within the U. S. until the close of the present fiscal year.

NOTICING a statement by the *Evening Post* to the effect that the new Chilean ironclad *Esmeralda* was built with special reference to our Pacific ports, the N. Y. *Herald* says: "The possession of such a commerce-destroyer as the *Esmeralda* by any power in the world certainly is worth the notice of every nation that has a maritime commerce; but so far as concerns 'our defenceless Pacific ports' they would be no more at the *Esmeralda's* mercy, in case of a war, than were already at the mercy of the *Cochrane* and the *Blanco*, or perhaps even of the little ironclad *Ussacar*, which Chile captured from the Peruvians. Any one of the three, and probably of the four, is more than a match for our wooden Pacific squadron. It is melancholy and ridiculous, but it is true."

An electric lighthouse has recently been erected on the island of Raza, at the entrance of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, with the focus of the light at an elevation of 315 ft. above the sea and seen 35 miles. The electric current is produced by a continuous current Gramme machine, working at the rate of seven hundred revolutions, and feeding a light of two thousand candle power. All the fittings are double, so as to prevent interruptions by unforeseen accidents, and to make assurance doubly sure, an oil lamp is always kept in readiness. The light is revolving, having two white discs and one red one, succeeding one another at fifteen minutes' interval.

THE Pensacola correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, Sept. 4, says: "Matters at the Pensacola Navy yard are, as they have been for a considerable time at a standstill, and it is greatly feared that this yard—so complete in its appointments, so advantageous in its facilities for thorough and economical work, so easy of access from Southern waters—will never be put upon an active footing again. At present there is barely a sufficient force of men employed to take care of the Government property, and no work, building or repair is being done there. Congressional legislation will doubtless soon be had providing for a resumption of operations, or for the transfer and sale of the immense amount of property, principally ordnance, within the Naval Reserve. The reservation is at present under the command of Lieut. W. C. Gibson, United States Navy."

THE Accounting officers of the Treasury are passing as rapidly as possible claims arising under the appropriation of \$145,000 to pay the Farragut prize money. A few of these claims, amounting to about \$3,500, have already been paid.

From Southampton, Sept. 4, a correspondent writes: The *Quinquevong*, after spending a month at Southampton Water, has sailed for a cruise to the north. She will go to Leith and other ports, reaching Antwerp about the end of September. The *Kearsearge* is on her way to Lisbon, from which place she will be sent to the West Coast of Africa for a two months' cruise. The *Hector*, Her Majesty's guardship, came up to Southampton Water on the 3d, saluting the flag of Rear-Admiral Baldwin as she came to anchor. Admiral Baldwin, who has been in command of the European fleet

for the last eighteen months, was placed on the retired list on the 3d, turning over his command to Capt. E. E. Potter, the senior officer present. The Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin went to Havre the same evening. They will return to the United States in October.

In a dancing saloon one night a sailor was asked by a messmate to explain to him in a few words and as quick as possible the third figure of a quadrille. His description was as follows: "You first of all heave ahead," said he, "and pass your adversary's yardarm; then in a jiffy regain your berth on the other tack in the same kind of order; slip along sharp and take your station with your partner in line; back and fill, and then fall on your heel, and bring up with your craft. She then manoeuvres ahead off alongside of you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the other line; make a stern board; cast her off to shift for herself; regain your place out of the melee in the best manner you can, and let go your anchor."—*Chambers's Journal*.CAPT. Robert Boyd has been appointed senior member of a Board for a survey of the U. S. steamer *Richmond*, and Capt. A. E. K. Benham, senior member of a Board, to hold a survey on the U. S. steamer *Vandata*.

REAR Admiral James E. Jouett after assuming command of the North Atlantic Station will proceed with the vessels of the squadron to New York.

The following claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision were favorably passed upon by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury during the current week: Med. Director F. M. Gunnell, \$368.60; Paymaster F. H. Swan, \$479.15; Chief Eng. F. G. McKeau, \$667.78; Lt. C. H. Arnold, \$766.90; Surgeon F. H. Du Bois, \$229.80; Lt. Robert M. Berry, \$271.23; Commodore Earl English, \$120; Chief Eng. A. Adamson, \$231.49; Capt. F. M. Brasher, \$311.81; Lt. F. H. Delano, \$677.83.

It is exasperating to some Americans at least that all the great powers should be intent upon extending their commerce while the United States looks on supinely. We have no ships, no colonies, no navy, nor prospect of either. Yet here is France, Germany and Great Britain annexing distant territories, founding colonies at the antipodes, and subsidizing steamship lines to all parts of the world. We have no foreign policy, for we have neither ships nor Navy of our own; hence our political discussions are contemptibly low in tone and temper. The political press of the day is divided into two camps; one trying to prove Mr. Blaine a rascal and the other Mr. Cleveland a libertine. Our national issues give them no better theme to discuss.—*Real Estate Record*.ORDERS have been issued to prepare the *Omaha* and *Marion* now at Portsmouth, N. H., for sea as early as practicable.THE Wrecking Company is diligently at work on the *Tallapoosa*. A number of small articles have been removed and the wreck is being cleared so as to place the chains under her. The smokestack was carried off by the tide and one or two efforts have been made to recover it. It is found that the vessel does not rest evenly on the bottom. The tide has washed out channels under her about 18 inches deep midships and towards the stern. Dimensions of the *Tallapoosa*: Length on load line, 240 ft.; extreme breadth, 35 ft.; depth of hold, 13½ ft.; 1,270 tons displacement. The wreckers have not made a great deal of headway yet. The tides are heavy and interfere with the work very much. It is also feared there are some rocks where she is resting, which interrupt the passing of chains under her. Lieut. Colonel Hitchcock reported to the Navy Department on Sept. 17 that four chains had been placed under the *Tallapoosa* and the fifth would be as soon as the gale, then existing, abated. The pontoons were daily expected, and as soon as six chains were under the wreck the operation of raising would commence.ORDERS have been received at the ropewalk in the Boston Navy yard to manufacture duplicates of all the rope which was in the cargo of the *Tallapoosa* when she sank. She had on board cordage valued at \$12,000, and it will take one month at least to fill the order.THE *Passaic*, *Nantucket*, and *Alarm*, composing the ironclad squadron, left New York on Sept. 12, for Gardner's Bay, L. I.A DISPATCH from London, England, Sept. 13, says: "An American frigate, the name of which is not known, went ashore last evening on the Flamborough Rocks, during a fog. She afterwards floated and proceeded without assistance." It is supposed to have been the *Quinnebaug*.THE naval storehouse at Rio de Janeiro has doubtless, by this time, been closed. The sale of articles not fit to send to the U. S. or suitable for further use in the Navy, commenced at auction at Rio on August 20. A large number of stores, such as chains, anchors and other metallic substance, recently arrived in the steamer *Sirius* at New York.A CARLISLE from London, September 18, 1884, says: "An exciting rowing match occurred September 17, at Southampton, between the crew of the cutter Uncle Sam of the United States Flagship *Lancaster* and a local crew. The Uncle Sam had fourteen oars, and the rival boat had eighteen. The distance rowed was five miles, and the amount of money at stake was £60. At the start the betting was 3 to 1 in favor of the Americans. The Americans gained a slight lead at first, but the local crew soon passed ahead of them and won by 200 yards. The time of the winning crew was 42 minutes, 27 seconds. In the evening the amateur club of Southampton entertained both crews. Mr. Bailey, the coxswain of the American crew, in responding to a toast, said that the Uncle Sam had never been beaten before. The crew of the *Lancaster* were prepared to back the Uncle Sam by £100 to £1,000 against any other boat in England. The match excited great interest."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ODEDRED.

SEPT. 13.—Boatswain John A. Brisco, to the training ship Minnesota.

SEPT. 15.—Captain Joseph S. Skerrett, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Sept. 30. Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, to duty in the Hydrographic Office, Oct. 1.

SEPT. 16.—Ensigns Albert A. Ackerman, Albert L. Key, and Wm. B. Whittlesey, to the Ranger, Oct. 4.

Surgeon John C. Wise, to the training ship Jamestown, Sept. 25.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Darr, to the Navy-yard, New York.

SEPT. 17.—Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie, as a member and recorder of the Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, to examination for promotion.

SEPT. 18.—Sailmaker James W. Wingate, to the Powhatan.

SEPT. 19.—Gunner Geo. Fones to duty in Ordnance Dept., Navy yard, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.

## DETACHMENT.

SEPT. 19.—Bear Admiral S. B. Luce, from the command of the North Atlantic station, Sept. 20, and ordered to assume the duties of Superintendent of the Naval War College at Coasters' Harbor Island, R. I.

Commodore James E. Jonett, from special duty at New York, Sept. 18, and ordered to command the North Atlantic station, Sept. 26.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel has reported his return home from the Kearsarge, having been detached July 31, and has been ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Boatswain J. J. Killin, from the training ship Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 15.—Ensign Charles E. Capehart, from the Galena, and placed on sick leave.

SEPT. 16.—Captain Byron Wilson, from the command of the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia, Oct. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander B. J. Cromwell, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 20, and ordered to command the naval rendezvous, Philadelphia, Oct. 1.

Surgeon J. W. Coles, as a member and recorder of the Naval Examining Board, Oct. 1, and ordered to continue duties at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Surgeon B. S. Mackie, from the training ship Jamestown, Sept. 25.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. McClure, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Philip Leach, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Palos, Asiatic station, per steamer of Oct. 7 from San Francisco.

SEPT. 17.—Lieutenants Wm. A. Hadden and O. W. Lowry have reported their return home, having been detached from the Kearsarge, European station, on Aug. 9 last, and have been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant H. F. Fickbom has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lackawanna, Pacific station, on Aug. 17, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant F. E. Beatty, from the Nine, and ordered to the Ranger on Oct. 9.

SEPT. 18.—Med. Inspector D. Kindleberger has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford on Sept. 30, having been condemned by medical survey, and has reported at the Naval Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

SEPT. 19.—Passed Asst. Engr. Geo. Cowie, Jr., has returned home having been detached from the Hartford after undergoing medical survey and is ordered to Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Gunner C. H. Venable from the Navy yard, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, and ordered to the Powhatan.

## LEAVE.

Granted to Lieutenant Commander E. S. Houston, for one year from Nov. 1 next, with permission to leave the United States.

To Assistant Engineer Andrew M. Hunt, for six months from Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, for three months from Nov. 1 next.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Greenleaf extended until Nov. 1 next, and on its expiration to report at the Naval Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

The leave of Civil Engineer H. S. Craven extended one year from Oct. 1 next.

## RESIGNED.

Lieutenant Jas. W. Graydon, to take effect Sept. 15, 1884.

## CHANGES ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Paymaster C. W. Slamm reported for duty on board the Kearsarge on July 28.

Ensign R. C. Smith was detached from the Quinnebago on July 29 and placed on leave.

Lieutenants J. D. Adams and N. J. K. Patch were detached from the Lancaster on Aug. 4 and reported for duty on the Kearsarge on Aug. 9.

Surgeon H. M. Wells reported for duty on board the Lancaster on Aug. 5.

Ensign W. L. Rodgers was detached from the Quinnebago on Aug. 20 and ordered home.

Ensign T. S. Rodgers was detached from the Lancaster Sept. 3 and ordered home.

## CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 17, 1884:

Ah Kee, cabin cook, Aug. 31, Naval Hospital, New York.

## MARINE CORPS.

The term of shore service of Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Broome at Portsmouth, N. H., and of 1st Lieutenant R. D. Wainwright at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and of 1st Lieutenant S. H. Gibson at the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, Md., expiring on Oct. 1 next, they have been ordered to continue to perform the same until April 1, 1885.

Leave granted to Captain P. C. Pope for fifteen days from Sept. 17.

## EUROPEAN STATION.

U. S. S. LANCASTER, (24 Rate)  
FLAGSHIP ON EUROPEAN STATION,  
SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, September 3, 1884

G. O. No. 9.

By order of the Navy Department, I this day transfer the command of the United States Naval Force on the European Station to Captain Edward E. Potter, U. S. Navy, senior officer present.

In taking official leave of the officers and men of the squadron, which, for the past eighteen months, I have had the honor of commanding, I desire to express my satisfaction at the efficient condition of the vessels—which, to me has at all times been a cause of gratification and pride—and which could only have been attained by the unremitting zeal of the commanding officers, strict attention to duty by their subordinates, and a cheerful obedience on the part of the crews. In retiring from active service, I take with me the pleasant recollections of my last cruise, and shall always be interested in the future movements and successes of those with whom I have been associated while on this station, to whom I now wish "good luck and good-bye."

O. B. BALDWIN, Rear Admiral, Commanding U. S. Naval Force on European Station.

## THE CRUISE OF THE CORWIN.

CAPTAIN Healy, commanding the revenue steamer *Corwin*, has made a report to the Treasury Department regarding the cruise of that vessel in Alaskan waters to St. Michael's, Golowin Bay, Mingo, and St. Lawrence Islands. He says the villages on St. Lawrence Island are not inhabited at present, with the exception of the one at the northwest end of the island. His visits to these villages were not very pleasant, owing to the presence of the still decaying bodies of the former residents. Captain Healy speaks of his efforts to prevent the smuggling of liquor and breech-loading arms to the natives at Point Hope in exchange for whalebone, and suggests that the Collector of Customs at San Francisco be instructed to limit the allowance of those articles to each whaler. The *Corwin* will proceed to the Arctic as far North as the ice will permit and pick up the boat expedition at Hotham Inlet and Lieutenant Howison at Point Hope, detailed to those points to prevent illicit trade during the absence of the steamer.

The following complimentary letter to Captain Healy and the officers and crew of the U. S. Revenue cutter *Corwin*, was received by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury this week:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1884.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: I feel it to be an act of duty, no less than a pleasure, to bring to your notice a few of the very many invaluable services and acts of kindness performed by the captain and officers of the U. S. S. *Corwin* in the northern seas.

I have charge of the ship *Syren* of N. Bedford, and have just returned from a voyage to Fort Clarence, Alaska, where I landed a cargo of coal for use of the U. S. R. M. and the steamers of the P. S. W. Co. Before leaving San Francisco I received much invaluable information from Captain Healy regarding my proposed voyage. During my stay at Fort Clarence and in proceeding to sea from thence, by the aid and assistance I received from Captain Healy and his officers much valuable time was saved, and I was enabled to complete my voyage far sooner than I otherwise could have done.

I will not encroach upon your valuable time by attempting to particularize what was done for me, except in one instance: During the afternoon of July 31 a strong wind arose very suddenly; all my crew were ashore with a lighter of coal which lay on the beach full of water, the surf breaking completely over her. The *Syren* dragged her mooring, and the crew's services were greatly needed on board at once, but I had no means of getting a boat to them.

A boat was immediately despatched from the *Corwin*, although it was a very difficult thing to do on account of the strong wind and heavy surf; my crew were brought safely on board, and I was enabled to secure my moorings and soon after my lighter.

As Captain Healy emphatically refused offers of a pecuniary reward for what was done you will please accept my sincere thanks and those of my owners (who will be fully informed of what was done to the *Syren* by the *Corwin*, for this and all other services rendered). I also wish to add that a number of the steamers of the P. S. W. Co. sailed from my ship at Fort Clarence, and all those captains, as well as all the other whaling captains whom I saw, unite in their praise of the *Corwin*, her commander and officers, and say that her presence among them in the Arctic is of the very greatest value. That this feeling must be very strong among the whaling captains will, I think, be conclusively shown when I add that, in at least one instance, the captain laudable in his praises of her is the owner of several ships, and had been put to considerable trouble and inconvenience by the *Corwin* through being suspected of having on board contraband articles.

With my heartiest good wishes for the prosperity and success of the U. S. R. M. and in particular for the commander and officers of the *Corwin*, I am, sir, yours very truly, (Signed)

Z. A. CROCKER, Master Am. ship *Syren*.

1st ASST. ENGR. M. G. Marcellion, detached from Revenue steamer *Hartley*, at San Francisco, was placed on waiting orders on account of sickness.

## PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

HENRY H. Gorringe, late Lieut. Commander U. S. Navy, in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* points out the absurdity of the present rules for preventing collisions at sea, and urges that they promote instead of preventing such collisions which are far more numerous than is usually supposed, not one-half of them being reported in the ordinary newspapers. He says: The remedy is not difficult to find, but it will be difficult to bring about: As to the lights: Instead of carrying red and green side lights and a white masthead light, steamers carry red and white range lights forward, so placed that red will show above white and be directly in line when the vessel is coming head on, and white and red range lights aft, so placed that white will show above red when the vessel is seen stern on, and all should be visible when the vessel is seen exactly broadside on only. By this system the slightest change of course can instantly be detected by the separation or approach of the lights seen.

It is impossible, however desirable, to have one hard and fast rule for changing course in order to avoid collision; but it is possible to have four simple rules, easily remembered, that need no confusing illustrations, based on false assumptions, in order that mariners and landmen should understand them. These rules are as follows:

1st. Whenever a vessel is sighted directly ahead, port your helm.

2d. Whenever a vessel is sighted on the port side from directly ahead to directly astern, port your helm.

3d. Whenever a vessel is sighted on the starboard side from directly ahead to directly astern, starboard your helm.

4th. These rules must invariably be followed whenever there is the least danger of collision and without regard to any change of course by the other vessel.

The green side-light should be abolished and white substituted for it. In misty weather green lights are hardly distinguishable from white, even by acute eyes, the reason being that the moisture collects on the lenses and absorbs the green rays, leaving only the white to pass through. Color blindness has varying degrees; it is a common thing to find mariners who can readily distinguish red from white, but not white from green. The present rules make it the duty of steamers to keep out of the way of sailing vessels under all conditions. This is wrong, and is the frequent cause of collision. However inconvenient it may be for a sailing vessel to alter her course, the inconvenience cannot compare with the necessity of preventing collision. But it is most desirable that the two classes of vessels should be easily and instantly recognized, and the proposed system provides for this by placing the white

and red lights one above the other for steamers and on the same plane for sailing vessels. The proposed rules should also apply to sailing vessels; in fact, they are applicable to every possible condition of steam and sail vessel, and herein lies their advantage.

We have observed four replies to this letter; two from Mr. W. Goodrich, an Admiralty lawyer, and others from Marston Niles and James Parker, late Lieut. Commanders in the Navy. Mr. Goodrich says:

"My own experience is, that almost every collision results from a plain disobedience of a plain rule, by one vessel or the other, a disobedience that may occur through negligence or nervousness. No new system can prevent this; a new and untried system, for a time at least, would certainly create greater nervousness."

There is objection also to the substitution of a white light for the green light on a sailing vessel. There would be danger in misty weather when the red light was obscured the white light alone would be visible, and if the vessel carrying it was moving slowly in a harbor it could with difficulty be distinguished from an anchor light."

Mr. Niles thinks a range light system the only practical one, but cannot approve Captain Gorringe's rules for steering. The range system should, he thinks, include a cross-range. The hulls of sea-going vessels should be painted in strict conformity with the provisions of international law, and a little luminous paint would be found useful at close quarters. Every passenger steamer and man-of-war should carry aloft powerful electric light. Finally Mr. Niles recommends that an international congress of experts should devise rules and regulations convertible by treaty into ocean law positive.

Mr. Parker says: "In my opinion no system of rules that can be devised will suffice to prevent collisions, so long as human judgment is so liable to err as it is. Even on shore, where there is only one rule, 'Keep to the right,' how many ludicrous collisions occur. No one can tell *why* they occur; we can after the facts determine *how* they occurred. Upon the whole, I fail to see that Capt. Gorringe's rules would be better than those at present in use. I quite agree with Mr. Goodrich that the United States should join with the other maritime nations and adopt the rules of 1880. The little that is left of our merchant marine has practically done so without warrant of our Congress."

In reply, Mr. Gorringe, in another communication, says: "In conclusion let me suggest that any one proposing a system of rules and lights more simple and effective than that I suggest would have my earnest co-operation in securing their adoption. A pamphlet with illustrations and statistics is in course of preparation, and will shortly be published in at least five languages for distribution. Any one having valuable suggestions to make would confer a favor by making them promptly."

The *Evening Post* reports General Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, who in spite of his title, is an old salt, as saying

"The statute rules and the rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors are intended as guides to vessels passing each other without danger of collision. Captain Gorringe's rules are perhaps safer because they contemplate in effect that vessels are not to pass each other at all. Instead of passing, if the rules proposed should be adopted, it would be the duty of each commander to turn his vessel about and go the other way. No plan could be safer than this, except one that the owners shall decide never to send their vessels to sea again. This would avoid all danger of collision and all necessity for lights. In the matter of signal lights there is no question but that a range light, when it can be used, is preferable to all others. There is no doubt a system of range lights would also have been provided for ocean steamers but that such steamers usually carry sail. It would be difficult to place range lights upon such vessels in such manner as to prevent their being frequently obscured by sails, particularly upon square-rigged vessels. If Captain Gorringe has discovered a system of placing the range lights on such vessels so as to avoid the difficulty referred to, he has solved a very difficult problem and should receive the thanks of all ship owners and mariners."

## THE COLOSSUS AND JAVA.

Or the *Colossus* and *Java*, now being broken up at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Boatswain Barker is described by the reporter of the *Brooklyn Eagle* as saying:

"The *Colossus* was to be a double turreted monitor carrying four fifteen inch guns. She was designed by Benjamin Delano, one of the most skilful naval constructors of his day. He, of course, died, but never saw his ship launched, neither did any one else. Two millions and a half were to be expended on her, but when the war was more advanced orders were received from Washington to stop work on the *Colossus*. This was done, and many men in consequence thrown out of employment. The ship's engines had just been put in her, and she was all ready for launching when the men ceased work, and nothing has been done to her from that day to this. It was only last spring that the machinery was taken out of her and sold. The *Colossus* was also provided with a double screw which was of great advantage in steering her."

"What about the *Java*?"

"The *Java* was designed for a fast steam cruiser for the purpose of pursuing such swift vessels as the *Alabama* and others of her class. She was to be capable of attaining a speed of seventeen knots an hour; in fact she might have equalled the speed of the *Arizona*. The *Java* was mainly built for speed, and all her woodwork was of the best white oak. She would have made a formidable mate to the *Colossus*, and especially in those old war times the two vessels could easily have withstood the attack of any other two men-of-war. It is a pity to see them go without even having touched the salt water, but then the space that these two old hulks occupy is very valuable and will be used for something else, I hope, more useful and ornamental."

"Where are you going to begin the work of destruction?"

"We have commenced to demolish the *Colossus* already, and as soon as we take on some more help we will lay the *Java* low. It will take about five months altogether to break up the two ships."

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We note that Forts Hamilton, New York Harbor, and Adams, Rhode Island, are soon to have brick barracks for the light batteries stationed at those posts. These are to be erected on sites as near as possible to the battery stables, and are to be substantial structures, with all the modern improvements in military architecture. For many years the efficiency of our light batteries has been retarded by the necessity of quartering the men at a distance from their stables, and we are glad to see that this important arm of the service is receiving the attention which it deserves from the superior military authorities.

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ARMS AND AUTHORSHIP.

**MESSES.** Appleton and Co. justly describe as "an event in literature" the publication of "Allan Dare and Robert Le Diable," by Admiral Porter. While other authors are timidly cruising along familiar shores, the gallant Admiral, with the spirit of the Vikings upon him, sets sail upon the unknown waters of romance, determined to bring thence the proof that the spirit of the troubadours survives in the breast of an American Admiral even beyond the allotted age of three score and ten. Returning from this more venturesome voyage into home waters, the Admiral will, during the coming year, contribute to the *Century* a description of the passage of the forts below New Orleans. This paper will form part of series to be commenced by that magazine in its November number, describing the important battles of the Rebellion. General Grant will tell us of Shiloh, and Vicksburg and two other battles not yet named; General Beauregard will give his story of the initial battle at Bull Run, and no doubt find opportunity for another tilt at Jefferson Davis; General McClellan will give his version of Antietam, and we shall learn General Rosecrans' opinion of Stone River. Col. Wood, the sole survivor of that picturesque contest in Hampton Roads between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, will redescribe it, and Rear Admiral Walker, already known as an historian of the War, will give the history of the Western steamboat service. Finally, such private soldiers as can be inveigled into this distinguished company will contribute sketches to this series, which will form one of the most notable features of the coming volume of the *Century*. Among the numerous illustrations of the series will be copies of Forbes' unique pictures of the War.

Though the distinguished Admiral of our Navy enters upon this literary career somewhat late in life, he may yet emulate the fame as novelists of Marryatt, and our Fenimore Cooper, both of whom were in the naval service, Cooper having six years' experience in our Navy. Thucydides, the Greek historian, was also a sailor; an Athenian admiral commanding a squadron of seven ships, and charged with general authority on the coast of Thrace.

As for the soldiers who have won reputation as authors their name is legion. Xenophon commanded the rear guard in the famous retreat of the ten thousand, and there made possible the subsequent successes of Alexander by proving the quality of the Greek soldier. The Jewish historian, Josephus, distinguished himself as a general officer in a most desperate defence, lasting for forty-seven

days, of the Galilean city of Jotaphata against Vespasian. David, the warrior king of Israel, was also her inspired poet, and will be remembered as such so long as Christianity shall endure or the love of sacred song move the hearts of men. Sophocles, the Greek tragic poet, was a soldier, and the colleague of Pericles in the Samoan expedition. Gustavus Adolphus was the author of the hymn which the Swedes sang at Leutzen after their hearts had been fired by their "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott." Father Joseph, the confidential friend of the famous Richelieu, and the reputed author of numerous works, was a soldier in his youth. The unrivaled Memoirs of the Sire de Joinville are the work of a soldier, and the numerous articles in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, by the sailor Prince of the same name, are further proof that arms and authorship are congenial pursuits.

Hume, the historian, was the private secretary of the British General, St. Clair, and afterwards a most popular judge-advocate in the British Army. Gibbon served two years in the Hampshire militia. Byron, who drew his blood from his grandfather, Admiral Byron, and more immediately from his father, "mad Jack Byron," of the Guards, though prevented by his lameness from following the career of his ancestors, was at least commander of a Greek expedition against Lepanto, which never sailed. Machiavelli, who ended his life in the Army of the League against Charles I., was a thorough master of the art of war, on which he wrote a treatise. Lamartine was one of Napoleon's Body Guard. One of the reputed authors of the famous letters of Junius was Colonel Isaac Barré, British soldier and Adjutant-General of the Army before Quebec, where he lost an eye on the Plains of Abraham.

The rough and ready Ethan Allen, of revolutionary fame, dabbled in religious speculation and wrote, among other works, "Allen's Theology, or Oracles of Reason;" thus it was by right of inheritance that his grandson, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of our Army, pursued similar speculations and published various works to establish the relation between hermetic teachings and a pure theology.

These are but examples culled from the less known instances of the union of arms and authorship. Caesar, Napier, Todleben, Jomini, and Wellington—as the author of the famous despatches—are familiar names in literature, and to undertake to mention those of our own day, and our own service, who have vexed the typer, would subject us to the suspicion of invidious omission, for it would be impossible to make the list any where near complete. Every one who has had experience has learned that the world divides itself broadly into two classes; those who have the faculty of telling all they know, and don't know anything, and those who are possessed of the knowledge that we seek, and have not the faculty of presenting it felicitously. When we find the two in proper union we have the foundation for fame and influence in the field of literature.

THE NAVAL TORPEDO SERVICE.

DURING the recent visit of the President to Newport, an opportunity was afforded to display to that functionary, as well as to the Secretary of the Navy and the Senate Ordnance Committee, exactly what is the effective force of the naval torpedo in our present state of development. These gentlemen found each of the five ships of the North Atlantic Squadron provided with a torpedo boom on either side (the flagship has two, we believe,) having a reach at the utmost of forty-five or fifty feet, and conveying torpedoes with a hundred pounds of powder, inclosed in a cast-iron case. In short, in this year of grace, 1884, the nation which originated the torpedo as an engine of war, has not yet got beyond the primitive idea of "a bag of powder on the end of a pole" as a means of defence for its cruising vessels. It is true that the steam cutter of each vessel is supplied with fittings that provide for the explosion of a 75lb. torpedo: but the boats are slow and noisy, entirely undefended against the fire from machine guns, incapable of service in any sort of seaway, and are so entirely unreliable for hostile purposes that it would be to court destruction to make an attempt upon the vessel of an enemy. The only torpedo boat, distinctively so called, that we have is the *Alarm*; and the success which has attended her is, to say the least, problematical. Such being the condition of our torpedo equipment afloat, would not a foreign observer, reporting to his government, be justified in saying: "torpedo service, none: attempts therat, ridiculous?" What commanding officer would particularly desire to have two 100lb. torpedoes rigged on their respective booms, prior to going into action, with the chance of their explosion by the enemy's fire long before he would be able to close? Would not the operation of rigging out

the booms necessitate the slowing of the engines, and thus prolonging the time of closing? And with what prospect of closing to a distance of fifteen or twenty yards and then producing a successful explosion could he approach his foe at the rate of six or eight, or even ten knots per hour? At the greater rate of speed would there not be danger of the boom or its fittings carrying away, thus making the torpedo more dangerous to its owner than to the other party? Do not the annals of our torpedo practice under the simplest possible conditions of a barrel target show that there is danger to be apprehended from this source?

At the Torpedo Station there was much of interest to be seen, one of the chief points being the gun cotton factory recently set in motion. With this in operation, it is to be hoped that the gunpowder torpedo for service afloat will soon be a thing of the past. So far, we believe, the *Trenton* is the only vessel that has been supplied with gun cotton. Even with this explosive the spar torpedo, as we now use it, cannot be considered a very effective weapon. There was an exhibition of an electrically controlled launch, valuable chiefly as a promise for the future, and a spar torpedo performance on board the *Triana*. One gun cotton torpedo was successfully exploded, but the other one "went off on its own hook," creating considerable consternation among the guests and great bewilderment among the officers. So far as we know no cause has been assigned for this premature explosion, and we shall look with great interest for Captain Selfridge's report on this point. The only fast torpedo boat possessed by the Navy, Herreshoff's *Lightning*, was not exhibited, possibly because it was considered too antiquated. The only really effective weapon shown (and that deficient in the speed that such a torpedo should possess) was the Lay Haight, which has secured the best results of any mobile torpedo thus far.

We trust that the Senate Committee was duly impressed with these various exhibitions of the want of effective strength in our torpedo arm, and that something of practical good will come from their visit. That our torpedo officers are possessed of as much information as those of any other Navy is most unquestionably true, and it is only for want of funds that their practice has not kept pace with their knowledge. It is well therefore that there has been an opportunity for personal communication between them and the high officials who have so great an influence upon the legislation by which means are provided for the improvement of this, as well as of other branches of the naval service.

#### THE SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK.

This book, prepared under direction of Adjutant-General Drum, has been approved by the Secretary of War and will shortly be issued to the enlisted men of the Army having one year or more to serve. When lost or destroyed, the cost of the book (45 cents) is to be charged on the muster and pay rolls. To the good soldier this book will prove an invaluable companion, for it contains copious extracts from the Regulations, especially bearing upon his position and showing what is required of him under his contract of enlistment. In order, comes "Military Discipline," then "Subordination to Civil Authority," "Duties of Guards and Sentinels," "Salutes," "Care of Public Animals, Uniforms, Arms, Certificates of Merit, Post Schools, Soldiers' Home, Payments, Deposits, Extra Duty Pay, Longevity Pay, Retained Pay, the Laws relating to Pay, Clothing Allowances and Deductions, Extracts from the Articles of War specially relating to enlisted men, Extracts from Laidley's Rifle Firing, Signal Code for the Army and Navy," rules as to detached service, and useful hints for preserving health, especially during campaigns. A portion of the book is set aside for the entry of all articles of clothing issued and the price, with proper ruled headings, etc.; also for a record of classification in marksmanship. On the last page of the book the soldier's military service is to be entered. This compact and useful volume ought to be appreciated by the rank and file of the Army, and is a step in military education not to be underestimated. As a rule our enlisted men are not prone to seek to know the regulations under which they render military service, and, as a consequence, too often imagine that they are "being put upon" by their superiors, when in fact those superiors have no option or volition in the matter. They are simply obeying orders, not indulging their whims. In the British army a book somewhat similar to the "Handbook" has been in use for many years, and there we believe it forms part of the soldier's kit, and has to be carried in the knapsack and produced for inspection at every "show kit." One lies before us as we write, issued in 1858, and in use seven years. It is well preserved, although not nearly so strong as the

new American "Handbook." The latter, with proper care should certainly be preserved in good order for at least one term of enlistment.

#### THE AZTEC CLUB.

THOUGH it is more than a generation since the war with Mexico the Aztec Club, formed in the City of Mexico by participants in that contest, still survives. It is destined to continue; the original members as they meet in their annual gatherings seem to renew their youth, and when the sad hour comes when they must join "the bivouac of the dead," their representatives in the second generation will meet to do honor to their memories, and to thank God that they sprang from the loins of heroes. At the annual dinner of the club this year was present General W. S. Harney, who saw his first service, more than sixty-six years ago, as a 3d lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, then commanded by Daniel Bissell. General Hancock presided at the dinner which was given at Pinard's, in Fourteenth street, New York. The other gentlemen present were Generals Hagner, Emory, Ripley, Crittenden, Cady, Loring, Van Vliet, Patterson, Pike Graham, Innis Palmer, Shepherd, Frost, Gustavus W. Smith, W. W. Davis, Pasha Stone; Colonels Lindsey, Floyd-Jones, Kendrick, Coppée, Sanford and Church; Captains Augur and Trumbull, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr., U. S. N., commanding the *Bear*, and Messrs. Porter, Palmer, Biddle and Abercrombie; in all twenty-nine. No formal speeches were upon the programme, but when the trencher work was finished General Hancock called out various gentlemen, presenting each with a few words of felicitous introduction. Previous to this General Hancock spoke briefly in acknowledgement of the honor done him in again selecting him to preside over the deliberations of the Club. The speakers were as follows, in the order named: Generals Harney, Loring, Stone, Crittenden and Emory; Lieutenant Emory, of the Navy; General Davis; Colonel Kendrick; Colonel Church; General Patterson; Mr. Biddle; General Frost, who also sang a song, and General Van Vliet.

The speeches were reminiscences of service in Mexico; that is, such as came from those who saw service there. Pleasant memories were revived, humorous incidents recalled, and those who listened found it difficult to imagine that these men, who dwelt with such unction on their experiences as novitiate soldiers, had some of them since commanded armies, and that the smooth faced youth they called to recollection as they first saw him in Mexico, was the honored President of the Club, and came very near being the honored President of us all.

There is a halo surrounding our experiences as novitiate soldiers, but it needs no such glamour to give dignity to the services of these heroes of Mexico. Later events may have overshadowed these services in popular esteem, but they can detract nothing from their real value and importance.

Of the little company of Aztecs who dined together last year all still survive, though all did not assemble with their comrades at this dinner. May such an experience of immunity from the inevitable lot long continue to be theirs, and may another generation pass, before we are compelled to say to the last of the original Aztecs, Vale! Of those already gone let us say with Longfellow:

"Thou hast but taken up the lamp and gone to bed; I stay a little longer as one stays To cover up the embers that still burn."

#### GYMNASIATIC SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.

GENERAL WOLFF, commandant of the 7th French Army Corps, delivered at Besançon on a recent Sunday a fine discourse in reference to the gymnastic competition, of which the following is a translation:

GENTLEMEN: Among the ways in which patriotism has displayed itself in France since the war of 1870, there is none more beautiful, more useful, more worthy of public interest than the creation of the gymnastic societies. In our country, where we are accustomed to expect every project to receive its initiative impulse from government and where private enterprise is so rare, here are found thousands of men to form themselves into societies supported from their own resources, with the sole end of preparing themselves, in case of need, to do their duty to their country. Who are these ardent patriots? One might suppose naturally that they were the favorites of fortune whose time is under their own control. It is not so at all; all, or nearly all of them are, on the contrary, men who, struggling with the cares and difficulties of life, might better than many others give valid reasons for excusing themselves from such undertakings. Certainly no enterprise, no disinterested act, is worthier of our admiration. This, then, is the secret of the profound emotion which we all feel when seeing pass before us these brave men with their markedly French physiognomy, their correct bearing, their martial attitude, who have devoted themselves to the defense of the country. Every one recognizes in them virile souls whom daily labor elevates to the height of duty. Honor be to the members of the gymnastic societies! We salute them all in you, with

our warmest sympathies. Before our disasters, there were not more than fifteen gymnastic societies in France. There are to-day more than five hundred of them, while others are upon the eve of organization. Their vitality has been assured by several great meetings, notably the one in Paris in 1883, and one at Amiens in 1884. This federal celebration is the twelfth in which they have taken part, and we may judge of the greatness of the work by the *feuilleton* and enthusiasm which it produces.

Gymnastics, said Colonel Amoros, more than fifty years ago, tend to render a man braver, more intrepid, more intelligent, stronger, more industrious, more adroit, more supple, more agile; they enable him to resist better inclement weather, variations of climate, and to bear better the privations and accidents of life, to vanquish difficulties, to triumph over obstacles and dangers, and, in fact, to render important services to the State and to humanity. It needed nothing less than our disasters to make us comprehend the full meaning of these truths. To-day, the utility of gymnastics is officially recognized; they are obligatory in primary schools and in the lycées; they have become an element of our national education. But we all know that a proposed step in progress is not an actual one; it must still become a national custom, and this is the great task of the gymnastic societies.

But time marches fast in our epoch. Even now it is no longer sufficient to recognize the usefulness of gymnastic societies; their necessity imposes itself upon us. When a great nation like ours has been led, as much by a spirit of justice as by that of force of things which dominates the will of men, to make the principle of obligatory service the basis of its institutions, the military education of its youth should precede and follow the short time which it is compelled to pass under the flag.

#### OUR DUTY TO THE INDIAN.

FOLLOWING is the exact text of what General Crook said with reference to the Indians in his address at the reunion of the Army of West Virginia, to which we have already alluded:

As we once stood shoulder to shoulder with you to defend the integrity of this Union, we are now working for its extension, and I may claim here that the little handful of men that makes up our Regular Army is entitled to some praise for having been the pioneers in wresting step by step, foot by foot, from the savage, an Empire beyond the Missouri, vast in area, boundless in resources, which shall be a heritage to your children and your children's children forever. But the Regular Army does not want to stop here. The same lesson of magnanimity to a conquered foe which we learned together, in Virginia and Georgia—the magnanimity which told the rebel that he was free, with no badge of tyranny or conquest to rest upon him, we wish to apply to the Cheyenne and the Apache. After proving to him that our Government is strong enough to crush, we are trying to demonstrate that it is generous enough to save and instruct; that after having stricken the shackles from the limbs of millions of the black men, we do not intend to enslave the remnant of the red men. Our object is not to destroy, but to build up; to teach our weaker brother the dignity of labor and the wisdom of law and order; to instruct his children in the rudiments of our knowledge, and prepare the race for the dignity of citizenship, and rescue it from the thralldom of vice and vagabondage.

An Admiral of the British Navy contributes to the June number of the "Army and Navy Magazine" an argument in favor of permanent crews for H. M. Navy, to be drafted together to the depots, to go on board, to meet again, and in course of time to be again drafted together to one or more ships. In this way he thinks could be obtained for ships of war the esprit and discipline which is developed in a regiment of the Army by the long and continued association of the officers and men in it, and the thorough mutual confidence thereby established; "a confidence and spirit of union which augments with each danger that is shared, and with each success that is won." Is it to be believed, asks Admiral, "that if the Navy possessed crews of the old *Victory's*, *Vanguard's*, *Temeraire's*, *Bellerophon's* type, their traditions would not also constitute a living power? Imagine the force of a threat made by some well-known and distinguished captain, that a man should be discharged because he was not fit to sail with the old *Temeraire's*! (many men would drown themselves rather than submit to such reproach). Why do we forego such cheaply earned and natural advantages? The Navy has some traditions showing the value of continued service between officers and crews; old officers have borne witness of the stubbornness and success with which ships whose crews had been together for six or seven years, during the great war, used to maintain their superiority in exercises and manœuvres over all those of shorter service. The organization of the German Army provides that the officers and men of the reserve shall be old comrades, and doubtless they have recognized the importance of such a tie; if it does not obtain equal importance in the French Army, it is because other political considerations make it unadvisable; but history has told us the value of the *esprit de corps* which existed in the old and young guard as well as in French regiments."

The following term of service for permanent crews is proposed: 1. Three years in a squadron. 2. From one year to a year and nine months in a first reserve ship. 3. Two to four months in a depot. 4. Three years on a distant station, where the captain would command a corvette, or frigate, and the surplus of officers and men would be in other smaller ships. 5. On return to England they would re-assemble at a depot, ready for embarkation again in an ironclad. The crews of troop ships to be taken from those on turn for unarmored ships.

CAPTAIN Olmstead has not been dismissed, as stated in some of the daily papers. The papers have not yet reached the Secretary of War from the Lieutenant-General, to whom they were referred ten days or more ago. The sentence, however, is dismissal, as previously stated, but whether or not the President will approve it is a matter of conjecture. Many are of the opinion that he will not, on account of the great pressure that has been brought to bear for a mitigation of the sentence. Captain Olmstead is a near relative of a high Government official who stands very close with the President, both socially and officially. The influence from this quarter alone, it is urged, will be sufficient to have the sentence set aside. Besides, there are said to be technical questions of law involved which would enable the President to take such action without embarrassment.

THE bronze equestrian statue of General John Fulton Reynolds was unveiled with due ceremony at Philadelphia on Thursday of this week, a notable concourse of spectators being present on the occasion. Among those officially attending the ceremonies were the Mayor of Philadelphia, ex-Governor Curtin, the Reynolds Monument Association, the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and other organized bodies, the Girard College Cadets, public officials, etc. Governor Pattison, on behalf of the State, presented the pedestal, J. F. Reynolds, Post 71, G. A. R., unveiled the statue, and Colonel R. Biddle Roberts of Chicago, delivered the oration. Many prominent persons, civil and military, came from long distances to do honor to the occasion. It is a little over twenty-one years since Reynolds was killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, on the anniversary of his appointment to the Army as 2d lieutenant, twenty-two years before.

IN the recent retirements from disability, Secretary Lincoln seems to have given first consideration to the promotions that will follow therefrom, as in each case he selected from those who had been found incapacitated the one with the highest rank. This rule he followed out on Monday, when he placed Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando H. Moore, 17th Infantry, upon the retired list. There are still two vacancies on the four hundred list. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore's retirement promotes Major Robert H. Offley, 19th Inf., to Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Infantry; Captain William L. Kellogg, 10th Infantry, to Major, 19th Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant John Drum, to Captain and Lieutenant T. J. Clay to 1st Lieutenant, 10th Infantry.

THE Quartermaster General of the Army in a circular dated September 15, 1884, gives specific directions in regard to the issue of illuminating and veterinary supplies to military posts, etc. He accompanies it with an interesting pamphlet of 78 pages, containing an account of the action taken since 1879 to supply our barrack rooms and posts with proper lamps and oil. The proceedings of the various Boards which have met to consider the subject are given in detail and indicate the trouble which has been taken to secure for the Army better lights, and to afford to enlisted men the opportunity to spend their evenings in their quarters profitably for recreation or instruction.

THE rifle teams at the various Division and Department Headquarters, having completed their work for 1884, scattered this week to their respective stations, many of the officers and men taking the opportunity to pay short visits to relatives and friends on their return trips. That the rifle competitions of 1884 have been thoroughly successful a glance at our weekly *résumé* of the proceedings will fully show. The interest now centres on the Army contest to come off at Fort Leavenworth next month.

THE President's long delay in filling the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department cannot be explained by any one at Army headquarters, and predictions as to the probable successful candidate have now almost entirely ceased. Secretary Lincoln says he does not know of the President having decided upon any one yet. President Arthur will have two more appointments of captains in the Army before his term expires, calculating only from the casualties that will occur from retirements. These will be caused by the retirement of Colonel Clarke, of the Subsistence Department, November 9 next, and Major Eckerson, of the Quartermaster's Department, in January, 1885.

SECRETARY Chandler arrived in Washington the early part of the week and spent a few hours at the Navy Department, when he left for Annapolis, returning to

the Department again on Friday. His visit to Annapolis, it is understood, was brought about by the rejection of an unusual large number of applicants for admission to the Academy, complaints having been made that the Medical Board had been too particular in their examination.

IN the JOURNAL of September 6, we stated that in the matter of appointments of Ordnance Sergeants first consideration is always given to the applicant with the longest service as a private. This should have read non-commissioned officer, instead of private. The applicant who now heads the list has a total of 23 years, 19 of which was spent as a non-commissioned officer.

PERMISSION has been given Mr. Keely to conduct the experiments with the Keely Motor Vaporic gun on the Government grounds at Sandy Hook. The trial will take place on Saturday, Sept. 20, the *Blackbird*, which leaves Pier 18, N. R., at 12 o'clock, taking down the spectators. The Mann gun will be ready for trial at Sandy Hook as soon as the new projectiles can be furnished. The bands on those first made were found too soft, and they are now being changed.

THE Quartermaster General's Department has decided in favor of buff facings for the new uniforms for the Post Quartermaster Sergeants and have so recommended to the War Department. The style of chevron has not been agreed upon. The buff was thought to be the only desirable color left to select from that would be entirely distinct from the color worn by sergeants of other branches of the service.

THE Division of the Atlantic Team of 1884 has now the honor of holding the "Hilton Trophy" which they gallantly won at Creedmoor, September 12. The record of competitors and scores are given elsewhere.

THE West Point graduates of 1884 are now converging towards their respective regiments and posts, where they are due the latter part of next week.

IT will be observed from the orders of this week that Boards for the examination of candidates for the position of post quartermaster sergeant have been appointed at several posts, and that there is no lack of candidates.

THE joint Congressional Committee, Senator Allison, president, appointed to consider the present organizations of the Signal Service, geological survey, coast and geodetic survey, and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, expect to meet in Washington about Oct. 10.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

THE death of Mrs. Cullum, the wife of Gen. George W. Cullum, U. S. A., which occurred at Newport, R. I., on Monday of this week, Sept. 15, has caused intense sorrow to a large number of friends of the deceased lady and her husband. Mrs. Cullum's death was not unexpected, as she had suffered from cancer for a number of years. Mrs. Cullum was the daughter of John C. Hamilton, and granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton. On her mother's side her great grandfather was Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame. She was twice married, her first husband being Gen. Henry W. Hallock, U. S. A. After his death she married General Cullum, then a Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., now retired, and like her first husband one of our most distinguished Army officers. Mrs. Cullum was a woman of great personal beauty and accomplishments. Her mother was descended from an old Dutch family named Vandenhoven. She was at the head of several charities. She gave \$50,000 to the Cancer Hospital, now building on 9th avenue near 70th street, New York City. Notwithstanding her devotion to benevolence, which occupied much of her time, she also took an active part in social life. She leaves no children, while four sisters survive her. One of the latter is the wife of Judge Charles A. Peabody. The others are unmarried. The funeral services took place on Friday, Sept. 19, at St. Thomas's, Fifth Avenue, New York, and were largely attended.

COLONEL GEORGE W. DE COSTA, who served during the War in a Kansas regiment, and subsequently as an additional Paymaster, died in New York Sept. 18th, from heart disease.

MRS. CLARKE, widow of Major John B. Clarke, 1st U. S. Infantry, who died in 1847, died last week at New London, Conn., and was buried on Sunday, Sept. 14.

#### THE PROPOSED NEW SOLDIER'S HOME.

LABOR delegations from Iowa and Nebraska assembled at Dayton, O., to meet the National Board of Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to present inducements for the establishment of a home in one of the States named, as authorized by Congress approved July 6, 1884, which provides that a branch home be located in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Nebraska. The Iowa

delegations are four in number, chosen by the State Legislature, by the Republican and Democratic Conventions, and by the Grand Army. Eight city delegations met, and agreed to work for the cause of obtaining the home for their State.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Upon the completion of his duties at Creedmoor, N. Y., in connection with the Division Rifle Competitions, 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Artillery, will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 54, Div. Atlantic, Sept. 19.)

The following named officers, having completed the duty for which they were ordered to Creedmoor, N. Y., will, at the expiration of the delay (fourteen days each) granted them; proceed to join their station: Capt. Frank W. Heas, 3d Art.; Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Hobbs, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art. (S. O. 54, Div. Atlantic Sept. 19.)

Ast. Surgeon Louis W. Crampton, and 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th Art., having completed duty at Creedmoor, N. Y., will join their stations. (S. O. 54, Div. Atlantic, Sept. 19.)

Lieut. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., is relieved as J. A. of the G. O. M., in session at Columbus Barracks, O., and Lieut. G. L. Converse, 3d Cavalry, is detailed J. A. in his stead. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

Lieut. D. H. Clark, R. Q. M., 15th Inf., on leave, will report to the Supdt. G. R. S. New York City, to conduct re-cruits to Dakota. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

The resignation of Cadet Robert Armstrong, 4th Class, Military Academy, is accepted. (S. O. H. Q. A., September 18.)

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major J. C. Breckinridge, A. I. G. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

The leave of Lieut. C. P. George, 16th Infantry, is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

Capt. W. J. Wilson, Ast. Surgeon, is transferred from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the East; Capt. J. de B. W. Gardner, Ast. Surgeon, from the Department of Arizona to the Department of the East; Capt. W. H. Corbin, Ast. Surgeon, from the Department of the East to the Department of Arizona, and Capt. L. A. La Garde, Ast. Surgeon, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of Dakota. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 19.)

Capt. R. M. Taylor, 20th Infantry, is retired from active service on account of age. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 19.)

#### THE TALLAPOOSA COURT.

The Court of Inquiry at the Charlestown Navy-yard closed its investigation Sept. 10.

Capt. Reed of the Lowell was recalled and testified: My schooner sails from five to six points close to the wind; when our jibboom was broken off then we began to luff; I have been navigating over these shoals since 1867, both night and day, and my last two ships drew sixteen feet of water; have passed over the shoals twice this summer besides the night of collision; from the point indicated the electric lights at Cottage City can be seen, and to the right of them East and West Chop lights; I could see them very bright that night; there are none other that I know of that answer to this description; think the Cottage City lights would show a sail passing by them; color of East Chop light is red, and would appear at the right of Cottage City lights; Noboka light is white on the other hand; have not seen lights near Woods Holl at that distance, nor at Falmouth either; could see Noboka light plainly from where I was; could see no light at the right of where the Falmouth lights were supposed to be; should think the point of collision was about seven to eight miles from Noboka and Woods Holl lights, and a vessel passing between these points ought to show somewhat; my vessel is 161 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet keel; length over all, 184-186 feet; had about 1,102 tons of coal as cargo; my tonnage was 697, registered; head boards are 62 feet in all.

A communication and map from United States Inspector Captain Wadleigh, describing the position of the wrecked Tallapoosa, was presented to the court.

The examination of witnesses was then declared closed and the court adjourned until the next day, when the arguments were presented by the counsel.

#### ONE OF CUSTER'S DEAD HEROES.

The *Yellowstone Journal* relates the following: "On August 25 a party of five men bringing horses from Nevada to Tongue River in passing the Custer battle ground came upon the skeleton of a man lying in a shallow ravine or *egg*, southeast from the monument and distant from it 400 or 500 yards. No vestige of clothing or accoutrements remained, but in the skull there yet remained a few teeth, which from their peculiarity may lead to an identification of the remains. Four of these are now in our possession. They are what are technically known as the right central incisor, right lateral incisor, left bicuspids and upper canine or eye tooth. A professional examination of them by Dr. G. S. Whitney resulted in his giving as his opinion that they belonged to a man of mature years, between 35 and 40 years of age. The fillings of which we shall speak later on, are of a very expensive nature and indicate that the person was an officer, as ordinarily a private soldier would not be in a position to go to the expense indicated by these fillings.

"It is from the filling that identification is looked for. All four teeth have been filled, and one so peculiarly that any one who had seen the person in life would readily recognize the peculiarity alluded to. The tooth is the central incisor, or to speak more understandingly, the front tooth of the upper jaw on the right hand side. Across the entire width of the tooth and extending from the top an eighth of an inch from the gum half way down its length is an oval filling of gold, creating the impression in life of a tooth, the upper part of which was solid gold. Of the other teeth the right lateral incisor is filled on its face well up toward the gum; the bicuspids are filled on the grinding surface, and the eye tooth on its face. All fillings are of gold and indicate excellent workmanship. The finding of these remains almost undisturbed so long after the battle ground had been scoured by relic seekers is in itself a singular circumstance, and it is sincerely hoped that the marks of identification here described will be the means of placing the mortal remains of one brave soldier in the grave with his kin."

THE Captain of the bark *Siloz*, which arrived in Philadelphia, September 14th, from Greenland, brings word from the Governor of Julianashab that the ice floe on which the abandoned articles from the *Jeannette* were found has drifted into Baffin's Bay. The Governor sent a party of Esquimaux in search of a wreckage from the *Jeannette* as soon as the first articles were brought in, but the natives returned without being able to find anything. They reported that the floe had drifted out of sight of land and could not be found. All of the articles originally found are still in the possession of the Danish Governor, awaiting the demand of the United States Government.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## A RIOT ALARM WANTED.

The following correspondence to the *Cleveland Sentinel* applies with equal force to a great many more cities: The suddenness of the great fire Sunday evening, and the calling on the militia to protect life and property have set the authorities to thinking about how a riot alarm should be sounded, and the most feasible means to gather the militia in the shortest space of time. As it was, only a small portion of the boys reported at the Armory, and even they were not summoned by the ringing of bells, but were told individually to report. Not a member of our militia understands a riot alarm; such a thing has never been taught them or even thought of, and it is about time that some arrangement be made with the police and fire authorities toward agreeing upon a certain signal whereby there can be no mistake made. A thorough preparation for riot duty is the question of the hour. What may bring about the tumult or when it may occur cannot be told, but it is a clear case with our rolling mills, sailors, coal shovellers, railroad men and lumbermen, that we have first class material for a riot at any time, and it will come some of these days when least expected. In other large cities less exposed to danger than Cleveland it has received special attention from the authorities, while here the militia has been looked upon as a plaything. When the riot comes the first thing is "Call out the militia!" but how are we to call them out? That is the question to be solved. Besides sounding a certain signal or having a fire alarm box placed in the Armory, the number of which when struck each member of the militia should respond to, the Armory should be provided with lanterns, axes, ropes, etc., and the windows and doors should be well guarded with iron bars. Of course it is generally known that a riot should be quelled by the police, and that troops should not be called until every other means had failed. All this is good enough, but the militia should nevertheless be kept in readiness, and for this reason we think the staff of the militia should at once thoroughly acquaint themselves with the police rules as to riot movements, and above all let us have a riot signal that will be thoroughly understood, and not have a handful to report for duty as did last Sunday evening.

## THE GOVERNOR'S GUARD OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Sept. 18, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you allow me to enter a gentle protest against what I must regard as undeserved and unjust criticism of the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, by your contributor from the late camp at Niantic? Last year your critic (a Regular Army officer, I believe), while commenting upon the old (British) uniform of the first company, had the justice to acknowledge their right to wear the uniform, and to admit that in soldierly qualities, marching, wheeling, etc., "they asked no odds of anybody." The company this year was fully equal in every respect to that of last year, and therefore the adverse criticism and the intended ridicule, coming from so high an authority on military matters, are the more remarkable.

The State of Connecticut owes very much to the Governor's Guard. It was chartered in 1771 to do escort duty for the Governor on State occasions, because the State militia force of the time was without form and void, and the annual election parade had degenerated into a farce. It was the first attempt to establish a well-uniformed and disciplined body in the colony. It adopted the uniform of the Coldstream Guard, then the favorites of the Household Brigade in London, and it has maintained this showy uniform of the British grenadier ever since. As a natural result of the formation of such a company, a rivalry for excellence was instituted and the State militia was decidedly improved. For 113 years the guard has continued, having done escort duty for six Colonial Governors and for every Governor of the State. It has also escorted Washington, Lafayette, the elder Adams, and a score of later Presidents, and has added to the pageantry of every prominent State event since the State was formed. It has witnessed a dozen reorganizations of the regular State militia—at present called the National Guard—and will probably live to witness a dozen more changes in that body. In times of protracted peace, when military duty became irksome and the standard of military excellence declined, it has always been a stimulus to keep alive the military spirit. Many of the most eminent citizens of Hartford have been in its ranks and among its commanders. Its first major was the grandfather of the present Major-General Alfred H. Terry, of the Regular Army, who is one of its warmest friends.

Such, in brief, is its history and its reason for being. It is in order to criticize its uniform, but uniform is a matter of taste, and while the National Guard is continually shifting, it is worth something, historically, to have a company which, in spite of long-continued criticism, adheres to the old uniform, which certainly for purposes of parade is not inferior to any new style. But in the matter of drill the company keeps abreast of the time, and in competition with any company of the National Guard, as your critic of last year said, it "asks no odds of anybody." It is only because of the injustice of your comments in this particular that I have thought it worth while to reply.

As to its appearance in camp, it is only necessary to say that while the Guard is not a part of the National Guard, it is a part of the military force of the State, and by its charter is required to wait on and guard his Honor, the Governor . . . according to the duty of the station. Being ordered out by the Governor, it has as much right to appear at the camp as has the Brigadier-General himself. As to the delay on the review, occasioned by its taking place on the left of the line, after escorting the Governor to the reviewing stand, it is only necessary to remark that it accepted this position last year for the first time at the special request of the Brigadier commanding, who thought that to have the Guard stand in line at the rear of the Governor—its proper place—would interfere with the desire of the spectators to witness the review. Without the benefit of a week in camp, it consented to take part in the review, and, according to your critic, did not discredit to the occasion. And it certainly did equally as well this year. Moreover, it showed the people of the State that a well-drilled and disciplined command could be kept up at about one quarter the expense of the National Guard.

Very truly yours,  
J. C. KINNEY,  
Major, Commanding 2nd Co., G. F. G.

## NEW YORK ITEMS.

It is now stated that Capt. W. C. Casey, of the 7th Regiment, has resigned in earnest. Adjutant George W. Rand has been pointed out as his successor in the command of Company I, but the Adjutant himself states that he knows nothing at all about the matter.

The members of the 14th Regiment who did not qualify at the

State camp will have an opportunity to do so at Creedmoor, on Thursday, Sept. 25.

Col. Fred. Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General, was in New York during the latter part of the last and the earlier part of the present week, on business connected with the National Guard Regulation Board.

Company A, 2d Regiment, held its election for Captain, to succeed Arthur B. Hart, resigned, at the armory, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 10. Colonel Rodney C. Ward, presiding. The balloting resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Alexander S. Bacon, whose name had been duly placed in nomination by the canvassing committee of the company. Mr. Bacon is a graduate of the United States Military Academy and an ex-officer of the Army. He was graduated in 1876, No. 4, (one of the 5 "stars") in a class of 49. He held successively the appointments of cadet corporal, cadet sergeant, and caisot captain of the first company, the highest caisot officer of the corps. On graduating Mr. Bacon was retained at the Academy, as Instructor in Tactics, during the summer of 1876. He was then appointed Second Lieutenant 1st Artillery, and in 1878 resigned from the Service, just as he received an appointment to West Point as Instructor in Mathematics. After spending some months abroad, travelling extensively, Mr. Bacon adopted the profession of law, and is now practicing in New York. His residence is in Brooklyn. He was born in Michigan; is now thirty years of age, and assumes command of the oldest company in the 2d, with its ranks full, and every indication pointing towards continued and increasing prosperity.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## ILLINOIS.

The recent encampment of the 2d Brigade, Illinois National Guard, in the vicinity of Springfield, lasted 5 days, including Sunday. It comprised the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Infantry, and one battery of Artillery. Officers and men were much interested, and showed more than usual enthusiasm, and a much superior performance of guard and police duty was secured than has been the case in previous years. A better appreciation of the true requirements to produce good soldiers is gradually reached, and efforts are generally directed towards that point. A marked improvement is particularly noticeable in the field of rifle practice, which heretofore was an almost entirely neglected branch at the camp as well as in the armory. Much of this backwardness was and is still due to the limited appropriation by the State, which for a force of about 5,000 men only amounts to about 75,000 dollars, an amount entirely inadequate to provide clothing, equipments, arms, ammunition and the necessary camp requirements, etc. As you will have perused from recent orders, it has been and is still intended to furnish 20 rounds of ammunition per man annually, an amount so insignificant that quite a number of companies do not consider themselves justified in erecting targets and constructing ranges, butts, etc., at their own expense, and as a result the majority of the companies have not had any systematic rifle practice. A code of rules and regulations governing rifle firing was issued as early as 1872, but up to a recent date it has been regarded as a dead letter on account of lack of ammunition and other facilities to carry out its requirements. In order to preserve a knowledge at least of the principles of rifle firing, Col. James M. Rice, the Inspector of Rifle Practice, has been laboring hard to utilize the small amount of ammunition in the most advantageous manner, and for this the camp afforded the best opportunity. With the limited funds at disposal a range with 5 double sash or sliding sash targets was constructed with telephonic communication between the targets and firing point. One of the targets was apportioned to each regiment, and the men practised in details of 16 men, each of which took half a day for practice under supervision of the regimental rifle inspector. Though this afforded no chance to educate the men up to the standard of crack marksmen, yet a foundation was laid in that direction, so that if, in future, affairs should assume a more favorable aspect, better results can be more readily obtained. The arrangements of the range were somewhat primitive, as the ground presented no natural facilities to be utilized as butts, and the funds to build artificial ones were wanting. An open ploughed ground, about 1,700 yards long, in rear of the targets, served the purpose of butts, and with the aid of sentinels at dangerous points to give warning, immunity from accident was assured.

On account of inexperience of both officers and men (Inspector of Rifle Practice included) as to the practical working of the ranges, the firing proceeded but slowly. Most of them knew no more about the subject than what they had gleaned from books. Each detail and each new squad of marksmen had to be instructed before going to work, and in this manner the practice turned out less extensive than was intended and desired. Good results were, however, obtained in teaching those who were entirely inexperienced their duties as to marking, scoring, etc., so that in another year no time will have to be wasted in preliminary instruction. Some belonged to companies just organized. Notwithstanding all these adverse conditions about forty qualified as marksmen under our rules. Marksmen were furnished their badges as soon as possible after they were won. It is to be hoped that a more liberal appropriation may be secured from the next administration.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

A grand competitive drill, open to all infantry companies in the United States, is announced to take place at the Union Coliseum Athletic Grounds, Boston, on October 7 and 8 next. Three capital prizes, \$500, \$300 and \$200, are promised to the three best organizations. United States Army officers will be the judges. A large number of companies from various States have signified their intention to enter and applications are coming in daily. The management is under the direction of Major J. M. Tobin, to whom correspondence, at 21 Cornhill, Room 1, should be directed. Energetic efforts are made to make the affair a success.

The 1st Regiment was at Fort Warren on Friday, Sept. 19, for heavy artillery practice. Firing was had with 10 inch guns. The regiment accomplished a profitable day's work. On account of the intense heat last week's annual drill of the 6th Regiment on Boston Common was an exceedingly tame affair, although the regiment turned out creditably in point of numbers, 841 officers and men answering the roll call at muster. Drill in the forenoon was confined to the manual of arms in the shade. The afternoon's work began at 2 and included a guard mounting and a battalion drill, and ended with muster.

The annual drill of the 8th Regiment will take place on Boston Common on Thursday, Sept. 25.

The 2d Regiment have received permission from the Adjutant General to wear the French forage cap, but without expense to the State.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

It is not to the credit of the State, but it is due to the members of the team (and those who aided them), representing Pennsylvania this year at Creedmoor, to say that they received no aid or encouragement from the higher military authorities. The present Adjutant General in his annual report put a damper on rifle practice, by expressing his doubts as to whether the State derived any benefit from rifle practice as conducted. Of course as Adjutant General such an expression of his views carried more or less weight; sending a team to Creedmoor was looked upon with disfavor, and no money was appropriated.

Major Struthers, Brigade Inspector of rifle practice, 1st Brigade, and several officers of the 1st Regiment, paid the expenses of the three men of the 1st Regiment, and the 13th Regiment did the same for their men, otherwise the State would have been unrepresented.

## THE CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

The range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor is not an accessible one, and the attendance of spectators was not large, which gave the impression of a dull meeting. The financial result shows, however, that the attendance of actual participants has not fallen off. Last year the Association expended \$1,200 for prizes, and had a deficit of \$700 after paying for these prizes and the expenses of the meeting; this year the prizes cost \$2,000 and the deficit will be somewhere between \$200 and \$300. We think the showing would have been still better had the programme been issued earlier and the meeting more extensively advertised. Next year it is intended to invite the co-operation of other associations and arrange, if possible, for an international contest, which always adds greatly to the interest of the meeting. To correct some of the misstatements which we have noticed in the daily papers, it is well to state that the rifles used in all the military team matches at Creedmoor were strictly military rifles, that is to say, they had no fittings which would not be of service in actual warfare. Some of them may have had the spirit-level attachment of Colonel Litchfield, but this can be readily fitted to the rear sight of the rifle, and does not interfere with or alter the regular sights on the piece. Even if this spirit-level is liable to breakage in rough usage, the gun is certainly no worse for it, and this little attachment—just an extra luxury, nothing more—can hardly be said to remove the gun from the catalogue of military rifles. The new wind-gauge rear sight introduced in some of the military rifles is a vast improvement on the old style of rear sight, which were never correct, and this new innovation is a step in the right direction. The new wind-gauge sight under our observation, used on the Remington military rifles and others, were no more liable to be broken than the old; and, as we said before, are vastly superior. The observations of some of our Army officers at this meeting have induced them to favor patched bullets to prevent loading. They are used with success in England, and why not here, they argue. It is believed, too, that improvement may be made in the shape of the bullets. The accidents with the breech block of the Springfield on the range have not increased popular confidence in that weapon, though they have given an additional argument to those who insist that the Government should interfere as little as possible with the free competition between arms manufacturers, by which the best result in the direction of improvements are to be obtained.

We give here the results of the matches not already reported:

## DIRECTORS' MATCH.

200 yards, five rounds; prize, gold badge. There were six competitors in this match, which was won by J. H. Brown, with the following score: 4 5 3 4 5 21. The other scores were: G. W. Wingate, 4 3 3 4 5 20; W. W. DeForest, 4 4 4 4 20; J. F. Ackerman, 4 4 2 4 18; E. L. Zalinicki, 3 3 3 4 16; E. J. Seabury, 3 2 2 w.

## FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from the National Guard of the State of New York; weapon, Remington rifle, State model; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance; position, standing at 200—at 500 yards prone.

1st prize, a trophy, presented by the State of New York. \$100 1st prize, presented by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, 2d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., cash. 25

There were three teams entered in this match, which was won by the team from the 7th, the 12th Regiment winning second prize. The following are the scores:

## Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Avg.
Lt. McLewee	3 4 4 4 19	5 4 5 5 4 23	42
Sgt. Thomson	4 4 5 4 21	3 4 3 4 4 18	39
Pvt. Merchant	4 5 5 4 23	3 4 3 4 5 19	42
Pvt. Alder	4 5 5 4 22	5 5 5 4 5 24	46
Corp. Underwood	4 4 3 5 4 20	3 4 5 5 3 20	40
Sgt. Green	4 4 3 4 19	4 5 5 4 5 23	40
Sgt. Young	4 5 4 4 21	4 3 5 2 5 19	40
Corp. Higgins	3 4 3 5 3 18	4 3 5 4 5 21	39
Pvt. Hoyt	5 0 4 4 4 17	5 5 5 4 5 24	41
Sgt. Bartley	4 5 5 4 21	5 4 5 4 5 23	44
Pvt. Spies	3 4 3 4 3 17	3 3 5 4 5 20	37
Sgt. Richards	5 4 4 5 23	5 4 4 5 4 22	44
	240	256 496	

## Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Sgt. T. J. Dolan	5 4 4 4 21	4 5 4 5 4 22	48
Capt. C. H. Eagle	4 5 4 3 20	5 3 5 4 20	40
Sgt. G. E. Janzter	4 3 4 3 18	5 4 4 4 21	39
Sgt. A. Kingland	4 5 4 3 20	2 4 3 5 19	39
Pvt. C. J. Leach	5 3 5 3 20	3 3 2 4 3 15	35
Pvt. W. W. De Forest	5 5 5 4 23	2 2 4 3 13	36
Sgt. G. D. Gaillard	3 0 5 4 4 17	3 0 5 5 3 16	33
Pvt. J. Fraser	4 5 3 4 18	4 3 4 2 16	34
Sgt. E. C. Smith	4 3 4 2 17	2 4 3 4 3 15	32
Sgt. J. Macaulay	2 3 4 5 17	4 2 3 5 16	32
Pvt. A. A. Brewer	3 3 3 5 0 14	3 2 3 3 3 14	32
Sgt. T. Mahoney	3 4 0 3 4 14	0 0 4 5 3 12	26
	219	199 413	

## Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Lt. P. McMorrow	3 4 4 3 4 18	5 3 3 5 4 20	38
Sgt. F. L. Stewart	0 4 4 4 3 15	0 0 3 3 3 9	24
Lt. P. Farrelly	4 4 3 4 19	5 4 4 0 4 17	36
Major E. Duffy	3 4 4 5 20	4 3 5 5 4 21	41
Capt. J. Kerr	4 4 3 3 18	5 5 5 4 24	42
Adjt. J. Moran	5 4 4 4 21	0 4 3 4 16	37
Capt. D. G. McCarthy	4 4 4 4 20	2 5 4 4 3 18	38
Lt. J. G. Wallace	4 4 3 4 18	0 0 4 2 8	26
Lt. P. Leonard	3 3 4 4 18	0 3 0 2 8	26
Sgt. P. Carroll	3 4 5 3 17	3 3 0 4 2 12	29
Pvt. F. Flanagan	3 4 4 5 20	5 5 5 4 23	43
Pvt. G. P. Kelly	0 4 4 3 15	2 0 4 4 0 10	25
	219	196 405	

## SECOND DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

1st prize, a trophy, \$100; 2d prize, a trophy presented by Major Gen. E. L. Molineux, cash, \$25. Same conditions as 1st Division Match; only two teams competed. 23d Regt. winner; 14th Regt. second. The scores were as follows:

## Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Pvt. Joiner	4 4 4 4 4 20	5 4 5 5 5 24	44
Pvt. Pickett	4 5 5 3 3 20	5 5 5 5 5 25	45
Lt. Perham	4 4 3 4 4 19	5 5 5 5 5 24	43
Capt. Candee	4 3 4 5 3 19	4 4 4 3 4 19	38
Sgt. Kraft	4 3 4 2 4 17	3 4 3 5 5 19	36
Pvt. Brown	3 4 3 4 5 19	2 5 4 5 2 18	37
Sgt. Wells	4 4 4 4 5 21	3 5 5 5 5 23	44
Pvt. Elliott	4 4 5 4 4 21	5 3 4 3 3 19	40
Lt. Fox	4 4 5 3 4 20	4 5 5 5 5 24	44
Lt. Shepherd	4 4 5 4 4 21	5 5 5 5 3 22	38
Lt. Col. Frothingham	4 4 4 4 4 20	5 3 5 5 4 20	40
Capt. DeForest	3 4 4 4 4 19	3 4 5 5 5 22	41
	236	259 495	

## Fourteenth Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.

Corpl. Corey	4 5 3 4 3 18	9 4 2 3 5 14	33
Pvt. Harvey	4 4 5 5 4 22	5 5 4 3 4 21	43
Corpl. Day	4 3 3 4 4 18	4 5 2 5 3 19	37
Pvt. Lacroix	4 4 4 5 4 21	2 3 4 4 4 17	38
Lt. Nutt	0 5 4 4 3 16	0 5 4 3 2 14	30
Pvt. Moore	3 2 3 4 4 16	3 8 3 5 4 18	34
Sgt. Anderson	3 4 1 4 4 19	5 3 5 5 5 23	42
Sgt. Taylor	4 4 3 0 2 13	2 3 0 3 2 10	28
Pvt. Robinson	3 4 3 5 3 18	0 2 2 5 3 12	30
Corpl. Henwood	4 4 3 3 3 17	2 5 4 4 4 19	36
Sgt. Jennings	3 4 3 4 4 18	2 4 3 5 5 19	37
Capt. Browne	4 4 3 3 4 18	4 4 4 2 5 19	37
	214	205 419	

## BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY MATCH.

Open to teams of four from any Regiment Company or Battery in Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y. Each organization may enter as many teams as they wish, but no competitor to be a member of more than one team. Remington Rifle, State issue. Seven rounds; each at 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200; prone at 500 yards. First prize "The Buffalo Hunt," value \$400.

To become the property of the organization whose team shall win it three times.

This match was won by the team from the 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., on the score of 237 points out of a possible 280. The following were the scores:

## 23d Regt., N. Y. Team.—No 1.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Brown	4 4 4 5 4 4 29	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 33	62
Kraft	3 4 4 3 3 4 25	2 5 4 5 5 4 5 30	55
Wells	4 4 5 4 4 5 31	5 5 4 5 4 5 4 32	63
Candee	3 4 4 4 4 5 27	5 4 5 4 5 4 3 30	57
	112	125 237	

## 23d Regt., N. Y.—Team No. 2.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
DeForest	4 5 4 5 4 4 40	3 5 4 4 5 2 28	58
Joiner	5 3 5 5 4 4 30	2 5 5 4 3 5 28	58
Fox	3 4 4 5 5 4 29	4 5 4 5 4 4 28	57
Shepard	4 5 4 5 4 4 30	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 33	63
	119	117 236	

## Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y., Team No. 3.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Frothingham	4 4 4 0 4 4 5 25	4 4 2 4 4 5 5 28	53
Elliott	4 4 4 3 4 4 27	4 3 4 3 5 3 28	55
Pickett	5 3 5 5 4 5 31	3 3 5 5 5 5 31	62
Perham	3 4 5 3 4 4 27	5 5 3 5 4 4 5 31	58
	110	118 228	

## Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Capt. Browne	3 3 4 4 3 3 24	5 5 4 4 4 2 28	52
Sgt. Jennings	3 4 3 4 4 3 26	3 5 5 4 2 25	54
Sgt. Taylor	3 3 2 3 4 4 23	3 3 5 5 5 25	58
Pvt. Robinson	4 4 4 4 3 2 25	3 3 5 4 4 5 29	54
	98	113 211	

## Co. I, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Pvt. Lacroix	3 4 4 4 4 4 5 28	3 2 3 4 5 5 25	53
Corpl. Day	5 4 4 4 4 2 27	4 5 3 3 5 3 28	55
Lt. Nutt	4 4 4 2 3 4 25	5 5 4 3 4 3 28	53
Sgt. Anderson	4 5 5 4 4 4 3 29	0 5 2 0 0 3 4 4 43	57
	109	95 204	

## Co. A, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Pvt. Harvey	4 4 4 4 5 4 3 28	2 0 3 4 3 4 4 20	48
Corpl. Henwood	5 4 3 5 3 4 28	3 5 4 4 3 4 26	54
Corpl. Corry	3 4 5 0 4 4 23	3 3 4 3 5 2 25	48
Pvt. Moore	4 3 4 3 3 4 25	4 4 2 5 3 3 26	51
	104	97 191	

## "NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD" MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry, N. G. S. N. Y. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200; prone at 500 yards. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Rounds, five at each distance. 1st prize, a trophy, presented by the State of New York—value, \$300. 2d prize, presented by Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward and staff, 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.—cash, \$25. Four teams competed in this match, which was won by the 23d Regiment team with a score of 501 points out of a possible 600. The team from the 7th Regiment were second.

## Twenty-third Regiment.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Agg.
Pvt. Joiner	4 0 4 4 4 16	3 4 4 5 4 20	36
Pvt. Pickett	4 3 4 5 4 20	4 5 4 3 5 21	41
Lt. Perham	3 3 4 3 5 18	4 5 5 5 5 24	42
Capt. Candee	4 4 4 4 3 19	5 3 4 4 5 21	40
Sgt. Kraft	5 4 4 4 3 20	4 4 5 5 5 22	48
Pvt. Brown	5 4 4 4 3 19	5 2 4 4 5 22	41
Sgt. Wells	5 5 5 5 23	5 4 5 5 5 24	47
Pvt. Elliott	5 4 4 4 21	4 3 4 5 4 20	41
Lt. Nutt	4 3 3 4 4 18	4 5 5 5 5 24	42
Lt. Shepherd	4 4 4 5 4 21	5 5 5 5 4 24	45
Lt.-Col. Frothingham	5 3 4 3 4 19	4 4 3 5 4 20	39
Capt. De Forest	4 4 4 4 4 20	5 5 5 5 5 24	44
	234	267 501	

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## Seventh Regiment.

Pvt. J. H. Brown	3 3 4 3 4 17	4 5 4 5 5 23	40
Lt. F. C. McLowry	3 3 2 4 4 16	4 5 4 2 4 19	35
Sgt. G. W. Munson	4 3 4 4 3 18	3 5 5 4 5 22	42
Pvt. C. H. Hoyt	5 4 3 4 4 20	4 4 4 5 3 21	41
Corpl. W. J. Underwood	3 5 5 4 3 20	5 3 5 5 5 23	43
Sgt. J. K. Greene	4 4 3 3 3 17	4 5 4 5 5 23	40
Sgt. H. B. Thomson	3 4 3 3 5 18	5 2 3 0 5 15	38
Pvt. T. A. Barley	3 4 4 3 3 18	3 3 3 5 4 18	36
Sgt. E. F. Young	4 4 5 4 3 20	5 5 4 5 5 24	44
Corpl. W. F. Biggins	5 5 3 3 3 20	4 4 4 5 4 21	41
Pvt. H. T. Lockwood	4 3 4 4 3 18	5 5 5 4 5 24	40
Sgt. J. P. M. Richards	4 4 3 3 3 18	4 5 5 3 5 22	40

220 255 475

## Fourteenth Regiment Team.

Corpl. J. Corey	200	500	Agg.
Priv. T. M. Harvey	19	22	41
Corpl. J. M. Day	17	18	35
Corpl. J. N. Lacroix	19	22	41
Lt. H. Nutt	16	23	39
Priv. G. Moore	18	18	36
Sgt. E. A. Anderson	21	15	36
Sgt. W. E. Taylor	17	12	29
Priv. J. E. Robinson	20	16	36
Corpl. J. Henwood	20	24	44
Sgt. W. J. Jennings	15	18	33
Capt. E. S. Browne	20	15	35

222 221 442

## Sixty-ninth Regiment Team.

Lt. McMorrow	200	500	Agg.
Sgt. Stewart	19	14	33
Maj. Duffy	19	20	39
Capt. McCarthy	19	21	40
Lt. Wallace	20	18	

J. McEwan	29	50	59
C. Barnett	30	29	59
F. A. Wells	30	29	59
S. A. Day	31	23	59
P. Farrelly	26	32	58
J. H. Manning	28	30	59
E. E. Chase	28	30	58
G. H. Walcott	29	29	58

There were 34 other competitors in this stage of the match.

Second Stage—Distance, 600 yards; number of shots, ten; position, sny; rifles, same as in first stage, but 50 calibre Remington State model will receive one point allowance; prize, the mid-range championship of America for one year, and a diamond badge valued at \$75. Open to all prize winners in the first stage.

This was won by Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., with the following fine score out of a possible 50 points: 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 3. There were 37 other competitors in this match. We publish the scores of those who made 40 points and over:

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
C. P. Miller	46	G. B. Thompson	43
C. W. Monroe	44	E. E. Chase	42
I. W. Enos	43	J. Garrard	41
O. W. Hinman	43	E. E. Webster	40
J. W. Manning	43	H. R. Anderson	40
A. W. McNaughton	43	M. D. Hinds	40
J. Smith	43	C. O. Barnett	40
R. Macmillan	43		

#### JUDG. MATCH.

Open to all comers; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven. Prizes—1st, cash, \$100; \$50 gold, presented by the Hazard Powder Co.; 2d, silver vase, presented by Tiffany and Co., value \$75; 3d, watch, presented by Benedict Bros., \$30; 4th, Shakespeare's works, value \$30; 5th, A Henry Richards single breech loading gun, 10 gauge, presented by J. P. Moore's Sons, value \$15; one Lemarie field glass, presented by Albert Berger and Co., value \$15.

There were 72 competitors in this match. The following is the total score of the prize winners (h. p. e., 35) in their order of merit:

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
O. W. Hinman	88	G. Doyle	81
J. H. Brown	88	E. J. Gram	81
T. J. Dolan	88	M. D. Hinds	81
W. Scott	82	T. E. Webster	81
H. P. Warfield	82	F. J. Garrard	80
J. S. Case	82	J. W. Enos	80
J. Blatter	82	J. Johnston	80
D. H. Ogden	82	B. O. Bush	80
G. Joiner	81	B. R. Spellman	80
J. Smith	81	D. L. Stezinger	80
G. H. Walcott	81		

#### HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from the three Military Divisions—Atlantic, Pacific and Missouri—U. S. Army; one from the U. S. Navy; the National Guard or un-uniformed militia (one from each State or Territory). England, Ireland, Scotland and each of the Provinces of Great Britain, each of the Provinces of Canada, and all other countries, one team each from the following: the Regular Army, the militia, the volunteers; the navy of any country. Members to appear in uniform (full dress or fatigue). Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rounds, seven at each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; and any at 500 and 600 yards. Weapons, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Ammunition, any. 1st prize, Hilton Trophy—value, \$3,000. Won in 1878 and 1879 by State of N. Y. won in 1880 by Division of the Missouri, U. S. A.; in 1881 by State of New York; in 1882 by State of Pennsylvania; in 1883 by State of Michigan. Also a medal to each member of the winning team. Four teams competed in this match, which was won by the team from the Division of the Atlantic, U. S. A., on the score of 1,028 out of a possible 1,260. It was won last year by the team from Michigan on a score of 1,066 points. Below is the score in this year's match:

#### Division of Atlantic, U. S. A.:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Agg.
Sergt. Vincent	3444344-26	3345455-29	22444554-26	81
Pt. Yates	5355143-29	4235423-23	5344555-31	81-89
Sergt. Williams	4444444-26	5555455-34	38345453-26	98
Sergt. Mair	4455444-80	5444545-31	5444334-27	98
Sergt. Holohan	3244545-28	5555454-33	2242333-21	81
Corp. Cane	4454545-30	3534285-25	3544539-26	81
Sergt. Long	4444354-28	3535625-29	2344243-22	79
Corp. Lockhart	3244545-29	5555454-38	3234433-28	83
Sergt. Petri	4335555-30	5355855-31	5455555-32	98
Lt. Anderson	4544444-29	4353845-27	4555554-33	89
Pt. Cranley	4454444-20	5354424-27	2535444-27	83
Sergt. Harrel	5454444-30	4345554-30	5443454-29	89

344 351 828-1028

#### State of New York.

Lt. Fox, 23d Regt.	5444544-30	4545445-31	0344554-25	86
Lt. Shepherd, 23d	4444445-29	5454544-30	3844454-27	86
Pt. Joiner, 23d	0804444-19	4545540-27	4054543-21	89
Cpt. DeForest, 23d	4544545-31	5555853-29	2555453-29	89
Pvt. Elliott, 23d	3434443-27	5454545-27	4545454-29	82
Sgt. Wells, 23d	4515415-31	4504545-27	2335454-26	84
Sgt. Richard, 7th	3344444-27	3344444-28	3344532-25	79
Pt. Lockwood, 7th	3454444-28	3834535-26	5645535-32	86
Pvt. Hoyt, 7th	5454344-29	3345454-28	4342545-27	84
Pvt. Brown, 7th	4444443-27	3544454-28	3834535-28	83
Pvt. Walker	5450443-25	3435454-26	5335452-97	80
Pvt. Pickett, 23d	4454445-30	4555545-32	4323243-21	83

381 341 817-939

#### Pennsylvania Team.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Agg.
Sgt. Coulston	4544343-29	9230295-18	4555455-33	80
Pvt. Mountjoy	3434340-22	2453535-27	3344343-24	73
Corp. Ganley	5445544-31	4245535-28	5022343-19	78
Pvt. Huntington	4456544-31	4456565-31	3452225-23	85
Sgt. Pratt	4354443-28	3535544-29	3355555-31	88
Corp. Chase	5404444-28	3344524-25	2333543-25	75
Lt. Andrew	4544445-30	5335454-29	5455545-31	90
Pvt. Wells	4456432-29	4534355-29	4453244-26	84
Capt. Thompson	5544445-31	3555544-31	5055232-22	84
Sgt. Baker	5454444-30	2445345-27	4545423-27	84
Corp. McMillan	4444444-27	3235535-25	4423545-27	79
Pvt. Blatter	4415554-28	2845554-28	2545534-28	85

842 827 816-956

Michigan Team.			
200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	
Pvt. Webster	4544344-30	3344344-26	3644344-28
Capt. Warfield	4434434-29	0534204-18	3555423-27
Pvt. Monroe	4455454-31	3834454-28	4244444-26
Capt. Avery	4345454-28	3845454-20	2344244-23
Pvt. Bush	4534544-29	4553444-29	4433435-26
Pvt. McEwen	4415444-29	4445424-27	3583455-26
Pvt. Wolcott	4423355-26	4444444-27	4454554-29
Pvt. McNaughton	4434414-27	3434345-28	5834454-26
Pvt. Enos	4434434-25	3555544-31	4423205-22
Lt. Manning	4444431-27	4234455-27	0024250-13
Pvt. Wilson	3544444-28	5552453-29	2344238-21

333 328 293 954

#### CONTINUOUS.

All-Comers' Continuous Match. Distance 200 yards. Position, standing. Seven shots. The aggregate of two scores to count. Any rifle within the rules. Military rifles to be allowed one point on each score, provided the competitors using same do not clean between shots. Thirty prizes. One each \$100, \$75, \$50, \$40, \$30 and \$20; five of \$10; to \$10; to \$5. Total, \$485. No competitor to win more than one prize. There were 73 competitors in this match. Below we give the aggregate scores in their order of merit of the winners. The possible number of points was 70.

200 yds. 200 yds.

Names.	Score.	Names.	Score.
H. Oehl	68	J. S. Case	64
T. J. Dolan	68	L. Baird	63
E. J. Gram	67	B. R. Beardsley	63
O. E. Taytor	67	W. H. Beardsley	63
J. Smith	67	O. H. Gaus	63
W. R. Anderson	67	A. Hoppl	63
W. M. Farrow	66	G. L. Fox	63
G. Joiner	66	G. W. Munson	63
T. F. White	66	F. J. Rabbeth	62
J. Dunne	66	G. A. Leighton	62
A. B. Dodge	66	O. W. Hinman	62
J. H. Brown	66	J. Garrard	62
W. Simpson	64	E. De Forest	62
J. G. Newbury	64	J. S. Shepherd	62
G. J. Seabury	64	H. V. Holton	61
E. E. Lewis	64		

Score with an asterisk denotes 2 points' allowance in score given military rifles.

#### ALL-COMERS' AND MARKSMEN'S BADGE MATCH.

Open to everybody. Distance 200 and 500 yards; standing at 200, prone at 500. Five shots at each distance. No competitor to win more than one prize. Rifle, Remington, 50 cal. 1st prize, \$50; 2d prize, \$40; 3d prize, \$30; 4th prize, \$20; 5th to 14th, cash, each \$10; 15th to 34th, each \$5. \$100: Total, \$340.

The following were the prize winners in this match, with their aggregate scores in their order of merit:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Agg.
W. M. Farrow	3545555-32	5555555-55	35-67
J. S. Shepherd	4455555-33	4455555-55	33-66
H. T. Lockwood	4455555-35	4455555-55	33-65

#### "GEN. SHERIDAN'S SKIRMISHERS' MATCH."

Open to teams of six from the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Volunteers, or Militia of any country, State or Territory. Any number of teams may enter from each organization, but no competitor may shoot in more than one team.

All competitors to be regularly commissioned or enlisted members in good standing, of the regiment, battalion, corps, troop or company they represent, and to have been such on August 1, 1884, and to appear in the uniform (jacket, cap, trousers, belt and cartridge box, or belt) of the organization they represent.

Distances, 600 to 200 yards and return. Second class targets.

Weapon, the military rifle with which the organization has been regularly armed, unless such be a magazine gun, in which case any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government.

Competitors form

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. E. asks: Is it proper to dismiss a squad in column of fours? Ans.—There is no tactical authority for so doing, but it is a custom of service at some posts to do so.

B. O'B. asks: A being an applicant for the position of ordinance sergeant, U. S. A., should he receive the appointment of post-quartermaster sergeant, would his application for ordinance sergeant be cancelled? Ans.—Yes.

Sergeant of Cavalry asks: Will you please to recommend some authors on modern history, plane and solid geometry, popular astronomy, elements of surveying, and table of logarithms, most suitable to be studied in order to appear before the Board? Please also state where they can be furnished. Ans.—Lord's Modern History, \$2.50; Aldis' Plane and Solid Geometry, \$2.40; Newcomb's Popular Astronomy, \$2.50; Davies' New Surveying, \$2.50; Vega's Tables of Logarithms, \$2.50. D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray St., New York, has these books.

Verde asks: Can an enlisted man obtain his discharge upon his own application, and if a soldier can better himself, is that not sufficient cause for him to apply for his discharge? Ans.—Unless he has good and substantial reasons to offer why he should be discharged, and the favorable endorsement of his officers, it is not likely that a mere application to be discharged will have the desired effect. That he can better himself is no sufficient reason why the Government, which has some rights in the premises, should dissolve the enlistment contract.

T. asks: Upton's Tactics, General Rule, No. 2, "In all positions of the left hand at the lower band," etc., "the thumb is extended along the barrel, the end of it touching the lower band." By this it appears that, in these positions, Upton treats the thumb as part of the hand, par. 55. "Grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the hand at the height of the chin." Now, what is the exact position of the hand? Should the end of the thumb be at the height of the chin, or, literally, the hand, and if the latter, what portion, as simply saying "the hand at the height of the chin," gives four to five inches play. Ans.—The middle of the hand is opposite the lower part of the chin.

G. S. C. asks: Do any orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, or Division or Department Headquarters, prescribe or contemplate that General Service Clerks shall attend target practice at a post; and should they be so required, would not that order be in direct conflict with the spirit of the War Department order organizing the force. Have you ever heard of such a custom? Ans.—There are no special orders on the subject so far as we are aware. Many of the General Service clerks are veteran soldiers, and not averse to show their skill with the rifle. Private E. G. Terry, General Service clerk, headed the team of the Division of the Pacific in 1872 with a per cent. of 82.54, and received the Division Gold Medal.

M. H. A. asks: 1. Marching in column of fours in single rank—if the command be given, In double rank on left into line, double time march, does the leading four continue at quick time, or does the entire company go to double time? Ans.—We doubt whether the Tactics contemplate this movement in double time. If executed, we hold that the principles governing the formation of line to the front in double time should govern, i.e. the leading four continue the quick time.

2. On prize drill of twenty-four men in the company—if the programme requires to break ranks from double rank company front, and reform the company for inspection, should the company be reformed in single or double ranks? Ans.—If the programme states that the company should form or be inspected, in single rank, the men should fall in in single rank, but if the company is to be maneuvered in double rank, a formation in single rank is wrong. See Tactics, paragraphs 179 and 180.

Miles asks if the helmet (privates) is worn with fatigue uniform under arms, and whether the spike is replaced with ventilator and the chin chain removed. Ans.—You do not state whether you refer to the white summer helmet or the black dress helmet. The former in the Service is worn with the fatigue uniform under arms with or without spike, according to the customs of the post. The black helmet is only worn with the full dress uniform. In the Service the white helmet for enlisted men has no chin chain. When the spike is off the ventilator is put on. The best thing in your case is to conform to circumstances. If the men are to wear helmets and have no other means of carrying them, let them wear them on their heads.

Inquirer asks: How shall I procure the regular issues of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution"? Ans.—Apply to G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Price 50 cents a number, or \$2 a year.

Inquisitive asks: What subjects are enlisted men examined in going up for commissions, and what degree of proficiency is required? Ans.—The subjects are those embraced in a fair English education, reading, writing, history, geography, grammar, a fair knowledge of mathematics, etc. We cannot say as to the degree of proficiency except that a certain percentage in the various subjects upon which questions are asked must be obtained.

F. B. asks: Has an officer superintending the target practice of enlisted men authority to make the soldier firing assume a different position from that prescribed by par. 240 Laidley's Rifle Firing? Ans.—Par. 240 refers to Pointing Drill. An instructor has the right to order a man to assume any position he may deem best, provided it does not conflict with the prescribed positions—standing, kneeling, and lying down.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A most excellent Handbook for Horsewomen is published by D. Appleton and Co. Its author is H. L. DeBussigny, formerly lieutenant of cavalry and instructor of riding in the French Army. The difference in a woman's seat makes instruction for equitation for men largely useless for her, and the numerous books on horsemanship need this volume to supplement them. The author holds that under a proper system of instruction a woman can learn to control her horse as completely as a man does, without being forced to the humiliation of revealing the fact that she is bifurcated. With a modesty altogether becoming in a masculine instructor, and with the deepest "respect" M. DeBussigny offers a few suggestions as to the dress which will make a lady feel most at ease in the saddle, "and consequently free to give her attention to her teacher and her horse." These suggestions show excellent judgment and this little handbook is, in every respect, one which we can commend to the attention of ladies who aspire to emulate the contessa, without subjecting themselves to the suspicion of having "centaurized" themselves which, according to Young, is "to be a man and act like a brute."

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Vicinity is an alphabetically arranged index and guide to places, institutions and societies, amusements, resorts, etc., in and about the City of New York. It is accompanied with a map of New York and its environs, is so complete in the information needed by every visitor to New York, that its price, 20 cents, may be easily gained in a day or two by the saving in car fares alone. It is now in its sixth year, being published annually with additions and corrections to date.

We are in receipt of a printed copy of the report of the Board on Cavalry Equipments on Veterinary Supply Table for the Army. We have already had occasion to refer to the sensible recommendations contained in it and which will no doubt soon appear in General Orders for the guidance of the Army. The Board say: "It was found that there was a strong prejudice against the dosing of horses, a prejudice which does not exist among Army farriers in our service—whose utility is best demonstrated by the quantity of drugs they can put

into a horse." In a great majority of cases undoubtedly the best medicine for a horse is no medicine at all, dieting being allowed to take its place, and we are glad to find this conclusion receiving the approval of the Board.

"L'Europe Sous Les Armes," by Lieut. Col. Hennebert, Paris, Jouvet and Co., is a methodical description of the weapons, the combatants, the armed places, and the defensive systems of every European State. It appears that the English rifle is the lightest, weighing without bayonet 3,970 kilomètres, while the Prussian presents arms with a piece that weighs 4½ kilomètres. The cost of the defensive system of Prussia undertaken since 1872 is put at 432,000,000f., not less than 162,000,000f. having been expended in Alsace and Lorraine. To this some 60,000,000f. more must be added, contributed by certain towns for their own particular defensive lines.

"Hasty Cover for Field Artillery" is the title of a pamphlet of 11 pages, printed at the Presidio of San Francisco, and accompanied by half a dozen plates on tinted paper. Its author is Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, Brevet Major, U. S. Army, who is unquestionably one of the best authorities on Field Artillery we have in our service; as he could not fail to be, being not only intelligent and zealous in the practice of his profession, but a diligent student as well. The diagrams illustrate the French, German, Austrian, Russian and English gun pits, and the English gun pit as modified by Capt. Sanger. These are described and their several advantages and disadvantages indicated. The pamphlet is appropriately inscribed to Gen. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., "whose interest in everything pertaining to our profession is unfailing." Acknowledgments are extended to Major Jones, U. S. Engineer Corps, for the services of Messrs. Winstanley and Price, and to Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Artillery in the preparation of the plates and photographs.

1st Lieut. G. McO. Derby, C. E., U. S. A., has translated from the *Rivista Marittima*, and the Engineer's Department U. S. A., has published, "Studies on Coast Defence, applied to the Gulf of Spezia," by Cesare Guarasci, Colonel of Engineers. After a careful consideration of the several advantages of barbette and turret batteries, the conclusion is reached that batteries with revolving turrets should have the preference, at least in this special situation. It is estimated that one cannon in a turret is to be considered as equivalent to at least two in barbette, with the additional advantage of compelling the employment of the heaviest guns against it. They cost, however, in the proportion of 1.71, 1.77 and 2.06, as compared with the barbette guns, according as they are isolated, on the dike or on shore.

John Albee publishes an interesting account of "Newcastle, N. H., Historic and Picturesque," with numerous illustrations by Abbott F. Graves. The old town thus set forth is one familiar to most naval officers from its location on the south side of Portsmouth Harbor, and also to innumerable summer visitors who have enjoyed the attractions of the Wentworth and the houses in its near vicinity at Rye Beach, Kittery Point, Portsmouth and the Isle of Shoals.

Robert Grant, John Boyle O'Reilly, J. S. of Dale and John T. Wheelwright, have combined their talents to produce "The King's Men: A Tale of To-morrow," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a realistic tale prophetic of the establishment of a republic in England. The number of authors ought to make this a powerful work, if "union is strength." There seems to be a growing fondness for stories like this, the "Battle of Dorking," having given suggestion to so many novels in which the imagination strives to produce accurate pictures of the future. We must persevere in Republics, being good Americans, but we should grieve to see realized this fate of "King George" reduced to a court in Boston—or the English aristocracy in the humiliating position of salaried dross-out! The multitudinous authors of the "King's Men" have made us glad now that we are not Kings or Dukes, since they force so hard a future for these titled aristocrats. We shudder when we remember even that descent from colonial governors, on both sides of the house, entitles us to admission to the American aristocracy which some Baltimore "dudes" recently proposed to lay the foundation.

"Lai" is the title of a novel by William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the Army, published by D. Appleton and Co. Dr. Hammond's story shows the startling results of allowing the scientific imagination to run loose in the fields of fiction. We should call it a tale of "real life" if we only consider the graphic chapters of western adventure; but can we quite concede the reality of the vision which brings the hero to America? In that vision, the shade of Zimmerman gives the hero, "Tyson's" accurate geographical directions, following which he goes direct from Poland to a certain "butte" in Colorado where his destiny (in female form) meets him and where a horrible fate overtakes him, he becoming a candidate for the Legislature in less than a week after his arrival! There are two heroines, "Lai" an uncut diamond, in fine contrast to "Theodora," an opposite extreme of cultivated womanhood, holding to theories of evolution which deserve at least investigation. The profession of the author is indicated in technical allusions to the dissecting room, in the account of Dr. Willis's monomania and in pages like 178 where there is a truly medical description of woman at the breakfast table. "Lai" is vigorously written and full of stirring incidents and no mere facets of time, space or probability are allowed to interfere with their coming to a satisfactory conclusion. The learned author evidently does not accept Gay's advice:

"Lest men suspect your tale untrue,  
Keep probability in view."

## GERMAN AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

A PARIS correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:

"Terribly exercised, and with good cause, are the 'braves Belges' over the choice made for the theatre of operations of the German Army in its grand manoeuvres of the month of September. The troops are to concentrate between Cologne and Dusseldorf, and thence are to move toward the Belgo-Dutch frontier, in the direction of Gladbach, Elberfeld, Oudekirch, and Oetzenrath, where cantonments are being prepared for their accommodation and many thousand head of cattle have been collected for their subsistence. Can it be that she is studying a plan for the violation of neutrality, that she proposes to use Belgian territory as a base of communications in view of eventualities more or less distant?"

It is scarcely necessary to point out that these "eventualities" refer to another possible aggression of Germany upon France, and without considering what may be the real motive of the "braves Belges" or whether their fears be inspired by a sentiment of simple egotism or by sympathy for the French, there is a lesson to be

learned from their commentaries and criticisms of the probable intentions of the Prussian War Department. Unfortunately the French are too prone to neglect foreign lessons. There is matter for grave meditation in the daily development of the military and political situation. To predict that a war, either on the Continent or between one or more Continental powers and England, is imminent or even likely to occur within the next ten years would be hazardous for any one wishing to preserve a reputation of ratiocinatory accuracy, but it is to be hoped that meantime French military attachés will be vigilant, and that the present Council of Ministers in France will accord more attention to their reports than did the advisers of Napoleon III. to the admonitions of Col. Stoffel.

Referring to the French autumn manoeuvres he says: "There are two reasons other than the cholera for the insignificant character of the French Autumnal manoeuvres. The first is an economical reason; the Minister of War, to cut down the expenses of his department, has sent home all the men who have served three years, so that only raw recruits are actually present with the colors, and French recruits, under French instructors, taking longer to learn their business than other recruits under the sun, the authorities are unwilling to expose the clumsiness of their military establishment to the criticism of those foreign officers who have been sent to report upon the progress made in French army organization. The second reason is still more serious. The effective force of the French Army has been so diminished by the continued drain made upon it for foreign service that it may almost be said to exist only on paper."

## FOR THE RELIEF OF GORDON.

A LONDON despatch, of September 11, reports that General Lord Wolseley will remain at Cairo for the present, but he will take command to-day of all the troops above Assiout. After a conference with the military authorities of Egypt the General, in consequence of the falling of the Nile, has ordered preparations to be made so that if necessary the expedition can proceed from Debbeh to Khartoum by the desert route. Nevertheless, General Wolseley advises the Government that it is his intention to adhere to the Nile route. He urges the importance of immediately forwarding the flotilla and commissary stores. General Earle has been ordered to proceed up the Nile to-morrow, while the Highland brigade has also been ordered to take the same route. Nineteen boats, each manned by forty men of the Sussex Regiment, have embarked at Sarass for Dongola. The boats are covered with awnings, and are comfortable and roomy. The military have resumed the hauling of steamers through the cataracts, and hope for success despite the state of water in the Nile."

The difficulty of passing the Nile cataracts is shown by a description furnished to the *Western Morning News* by a British officer of an attempt to pass the first cataract. A hawser was made fast to the bow of the steamer, led round the point and along the side of the cataract, manned by a sheikh and his 150 men. This not succeeding, fifty additional men were procured. The bow hawser was led along the side of the cataract as before, while another hawser was secured amidships, and all was in readiness for the second attempt. The engines went full speed ahead, and the two hawsers were hauled by the natives on shore. Unfortunately the midship, however, was from some cause slackened and fouled the paddle, resulting in a fracture of the paddle-shaft. The engine ceased working; the stream bore the boat backward with frightful rapidity; there was nothing on shore to take a turn with the bow hawser, and the men let go. Like a flash she passed a rock that stood in the way, and an effort was made to drop the anchor. The cable, as was to be expected, snapped like a piece of thread, and the steamer, broadside on, was rushing on to a rock that barred the way; and round which the water was foaming and tossing with alarming force. To strike this rock would inevitably cause the steamer to turn turtle and break up into matchwood. The moment was critical in the extreme, and some on board were prepared to swim for it, when the presence of mind of Captain Bedford hit on a happy expedient. A 5-inch hawser was secured in an instant to ten coils of tough wire, and the whole was thrown overboard. An anxious minute was passed, and to the relief of all it was found that the steamer was brought up actually only about thirty yards above the dreaded rock.

The steamer *Ocean King*, with 500 Canadian voyageurs for the Nile on board, arrived at Quebec Sept. 15, and was visited by Governor General and Lady Lansdowne and Hon. A. P. Carson, Minister of Militia. The Governor General addressed the officers and men of the contingent force in well chosen words. He stated that General Wolseley, who had previously been among the boatmen when on the Red River expedition, knew what sterling qualities the men possessed, and it was partly through this that they had so earnestly been asked to accompany the expedition. The steamer then started for Sydney, Cape Breton, thence to Gibraltar and Alexandria, arriving at the latter place about the middle of October.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "It is to be remarked that Canadian lumbermen are very good at getting rafts down a river and shooting rapids, but here the job is to get up the river, and if the Nile route is to be persisted in, we strongly recommend the attention of the authorities to the horse litters and transporting platforms to be seen in the Health Exhibition in the Chinese department. We are convinced they would be found most useful. In getting up the cataracts it is not so much a question of men as a question of what power they have got. Wire ropes, crabs, steam winches and portable windlasses, pile-driving machine and ground anchors—in short, by the Nile route it looks very much as though the transport of one army would require the assistance of two others to do it."

CAIRO, Sept. 18, 1884.—The Khedive, Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, and Sir Evelyn Baring, the British representative in Egypt, have received an identical cipher despatch from General Gordon. The despatch left Khartoum August 26, and reads as follows:

"I am awaiting the British forces in order to evict the Egyptian garrisons. Send me Zebehr. Pay him a yearly salary of £8,000. I shall surrender the Soudan to the Sultan directly 20,000 Turkish troops arrive. If the rebels kill Egyptians you are answerable for the bloodshed. I require £300,000 to pay my soldiers, my daily expenses being £1,500. Within a few days I shall take Berber, where I have sent Colonel Stewart, Colonel Power and the French Consul, with troops and bashi-bazouks, who, after staying a fortnight, will burn the town and return to Khartoum. Colonel Stewart will then go the Equator, via Dongola, to bring the garrisons thence. I disbelieve the report that the Mahdi is

coming. I hope the Soundanese will kill him. If the Turkish troops arrive they should come to Dongola and Kassala. You should give £300,000."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A DESPATCH from Hong Kong to the London *Times*, September 18, says: "The French man-of-war *Atalante* boarded a regular Hong Kong trading junk, and threw its cannon, guns and ammunition overboard. This occurred in the immediate vicinity of the harbor. The merchants of Hong Kong are greatly irritated. Janking is the only trade left, and junkmen are afraid to venture outside the harbor without cannon for fear of pirates."

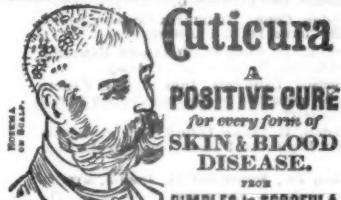
It is reported that Chinese agents in Glasgow, Liverpool, and London are trying to arrange privateer commissions with the object of preying on French commerce. *Vanity Fair* published a memorandum which Gen. Gordon prepared for the Chinese Government in 1880 on the power of China to make privateer war. Gen. Gordon lays stress on the legal necessity that a privateer must start under letters of

marque from a Chinese port. The report that the subjects of England and Germany in the Chinese service had been recalled by the Governments of those two countries is declared to be untrue.

A LIVING whale, 70 ft. long, was recently caught in one of the West Coast of America. Telegraph Company's cables by Captain Morton, of the company's repairing ship. The whale was hauled up to the ship's bows in the cable while being repaired, and the wire cutting into its flesh caused the animals to escape. The whale drifted to windward dead after the cable parted with the strain. The supposition is that the whale produced the fault in the cable which was being repaired, by getting entangled in the latter. If so it must have been caught seven days.

The Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia met at Skiermische on Monday of this week and looked into each other's affairs and those of their neighbors. The usual air of mystery surrounds the conference, but doubtless the three potentates enjoyed the occasion in a social manner, leaving the affairs of State to their Ministers.

The autumn manœuvres of the German Army were successfully inaugurated near Cologne on Tuesday, the Crown



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## A NEW CITY.

Hindale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City, and junction for Creedmoor Rifle Range, New York, is divided into several thousand building lots and being sold at \$100 each on monthly payments of \$5 per lot by R. Wilson, attorney, 335 Broadway, New York City.

A feature of the enterprise is that the prices of the unsold lots are to be increased \$5 monthly until they reach \$500 per lot; by this method each monthly payment of \$5 is worth \$10 the month following, and by the time a lot is paid for on instalments it has more than doubled its value.

About 2,000 cottages are to be erected on the property and sold in easy monthly payments of \$10 for each \$1,000 of cost. This is a safe and profitable way of investing small sums in one of the healthiest climates in America, and, as the commutation to New York only averages ten cents per trip, and the time 35 minutes by rail, Hindale City's future looks brilliant, and the number of cottages to be erected will certainly warrant this gradual increase in prices. New York will be the future city of the world. Property around it is and must continue to increase in value.—From Amer. Real Estate Guide, N. Y.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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## Proposals for Mineral Oil.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT of the Quartermaster's Department, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., September 1, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 1 o'clock P.M., and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., until 11 o'clock, A.M. (Standard time), on Saturday, the 20th day of September 1884, at which time and place they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Mineral Oil as follows: at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, 100,000 gallons; at the San Francisco Depot, California, 25,000 gallons; all in cases of two five gallon cans each.

Deliveries must commence by October 15th, and be completed by November 30, 1884, in such quantities, and at such times between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks, and full information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office, and by the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal., on application.

RUFUS SAXTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

## PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Rock Island, Ill., September 12, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, upon the blank forms furnished from this Arsenal only, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, October 15, 1884, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, in such quantities and at such times during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as the Commanding Officer of this Arsenal may require, viz.: Blankets, Forage, Bar Iron, Steel, Brass, Iron and Copper Rivets and Burs, Wire, Nails, Leather, Thread, Cotton Duck, Stationery, Paints, Oils, &c. All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon, and no articles of inferior quality will be accepted. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or parts thereof. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal. Forms containing instructions to bidders, a copy of this advertisement, blank form of proposals, and specifications for supplies, with column for prices to be filled by the bidder, can be had upon application by mail or in person to the undersigned, and samples of the supplies can be seen at this Arsenal.

The proposals must be made on the proper blank forms and filled out as indicated by the blank.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions, Forms of Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for specifications, forms of offer, and all information relative to the articles required.

The proposals must be made on the proper blank forms and filled out as indicated by the blank.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

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Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

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Princes representing the Emperor. We do not appear to have had a representative present. The entire action, properly speaking, was confined to the cavalry and its accompanying horse artillery. The infantry never fired a shot. For the latter arm the whole fighting of Tuesday consisted in mere strategic manoeuvring. The operations lasted four hours under a burning sun. Not a rifle shot was heard, but on the other hand there were evolutions of a part of the cavalry which were fruitful in lessons to students and levies of this arm.

A LONDON despatch says: "The rigors of military conscription in Germany are illustrated by a recent incident at Greiz. Two gentlemen of that city, soldiers of the Landwehr class, were ordered to report for duty for the autumn manoeuvres. The only means of transportation offered them was in a cattle train with a lot of peasants, also Landwehr soldiers. The gentlemen refused to take their places in the cattle trucks and telegraphed a remonstrance to the Emperor William at Berlin. A reply came back through military official channels to the effect that the offenders were to be tried in the usual way for disobedience of orders. The two gentlemen have accordingly been duly tried by court-martial, and the sentence of the court has just been approved and promulgated. The sentence is for each of them eight years of imprisonment at hard labor in the common prison at Greiz."

ALTOGETHER, 19,279 tons weight of hull were built for the English navy in the course of the last financial year, as against a total of 19,424 tons provided for in the estimates. Of these 19,279 tons 12,864 were for ironclads, and 6,415 for wooden, iron, and composite vessels. Ten ironclad ships are now in progress towards completion, to say nothing of the *Hero*, *Benton*, *Agamemnon* and *Ajax*, which have hardly been begun.

Two new twin screw steel despatch vessels to be named the *Surprise* and *Alacrity*, have been commenced for the English Government by private contract, in the place of the *Lively*, which was wrecked on the Scottish coast in June, 1883, and of the *Salamis*, which was recently broken up at Sheerness on being condemned as unfit for further service. The new vessels will be built of steel and will be superior in every respect to the despatch vessels of the *Salamis* type, of which there are at present two in the navy, viz., the *Heiron*, attached to the Mediterranean fleet, and the *Vigilant*, on the

China station. The displacement of the *Salamis* was only 1,000 tons, but the *Surprise* and *Alacrity* are to have a displacement of 1,400 tons. They are to be fitted with engines of 2,000 horse-power, and will have screw-propellers, instead of paddle-wheels.

COLONEL Brandt von Linden, a staff officer in the German army, has recently published a series of articles on the boot and shoe supply in that army. He says: "Every regiment in the German army is charged with the duty of producing the boots required for the use of its own men. The number of regimental shoemakers' shops thus amounts to 375. Each shop is in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who, up to the age of entry (twenty years), must have worked as a shoemaker."

The P. and O. steamer *Malwa* arrived at Cowes August 2, having on board Lige Mercha, Lige Mashaha, Sen., Lige Mashaha, Jr., with seven attendants, special envoys to Her Majesty, sent by King John of Abyssinia, to present an elephant to Queen Victoria.

A STATISTICIAN has been calculating anew the mortality of the globe. He has discovered the number of deaths to be 67 every minute, 97,790 every day, or 35,639,835 every year. The births exceed the deaths by 8 per minute, running to 100,000 every day, and 36,792,000 every year.

SO FAR as is known, Admiral Dowell, the British Commander-in-Chief in China, has a numerically strong squadron under his orders, though, with the exception of the *Audacious*, the flagship, the vessels are unarmored and consist of corvettes of the "Coms" type and composite sloops and gunboats. Vessels of this class are best fitted for such a station as China, and, if need exist, they could easily and speedily be reinforced from Portsmouth by similar ships of light draught.

EXPERIMENTS undertaken by order of the Russian Minister of Marine have resulted in the further adoption of the English Admiralty pattern anti-torpedo boat and rapid-firing 6-pounder machine gun.

H. M. S. DESPATCH, 9. Commander E. G. Hatton, has received orders to return home from the East Indies Station. This ship played a conspicuous part during the operations of the French at Tamatave a short time ago, for which service the late commander was promoted to the rank of captain.

THE launch of the steel, armor-plated corvette ship *Redgey*, built at Chatham Dockyard, will take place on the 8th of October, when the ceremony of "christening" the vessel will be performed by the Duchess of Edinburgh.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* calls attention to the fact that Gen. Gordon, in his campaign against the Taipings in 1863, had his mantlets with every gun. "These were made of sufficient thickness to afford the gunners protection from the fire of muskets and grapevines. So useful did those prove that in an engagement at Taitan, one of these mantlets was found to have caught 18 bullets." (See "Lieutenant Colonel Gordon's Chinese Campaign," by Wilson, page 131.)

#### MARRIED.

DICKSON—LAWHAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at St. James Hotel, Baltimore, by the Rev. E. A. McGuirk, S. J., President of Loyola College, Passed Assistant Surgeon S. HENRY DICKSON, U. S. Navy, to MINNA LAWHAN, of Baltimore, Md.

#### DIED.

BRITTAIN.—At Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 8, AMELIA J. B. BRITTAIN, wife of M. Cookman Brittain, late Chaplain U. S. Navy.

CLARKE.—At New London, Conn., HENRIETTA SANFORD, widow of the late Major John B. Clarke, 1st U. S. Infantry.

CULLUM.—At Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, ELIZABETH HAMILTON CULLUM, wife of General George W. Cullum, U. S. Army.

LAWSON.—At San Francisco, California, June 24, 1884, CARRIE BELLE LAWSON, youngest daughter of the late Captain Joseph Lawson, of the 3d U. S. Cavalry.

MALLEY.—At Cincinnati, O., ANNA LOUISE, wife of Captain John C. Mallery, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and daughter of A. Winslow.

MITTENDORFF.—At Erie, Pa., September 14, JOHN F. MITTENDORFF, U. S. Navy.

NIELDS.—In Westchester, N. Y., Sept. 8, PERCIVAL DRAYTON, son of the late Lieutenant Commander H. C. Nields, U. S. N., aged 6 years and 4 months.

ROBERDEAU.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, MISS SUSAN SHIPMAN ROBERDEAU, daughter of the late Colonel Isaac Roberdeau, Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army.

WALER.—At Baltimore, Md., September 15, 1884, PHILIP S. WALER, nephew of Medical Director P. S. Wales, U. S. Navy.

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